DEATH'S DALLIANCE.

MISSOURI BREEDS A PLAGUE.

A Whole Family Die of Some Fearful Malady—The Plague on the Banks of the Volga—A Daring American Declares It Greatly Exaggerated.

SARATOV, RUSSIA, March 3.—For nearly six weeks talk about the epidemic has been the mouth of every inhabitant in this country. Many dream of the epidemic, look for it in every corner and in every individual who may have been taken sick or died of whatever sickness. Some goods cannot be sold by the merchants; they are not bought for fear of buying the epidemic with them. The merchant exchanges take advantage of the situation and liberally speculate on the epidemic. The papers freely speculate on the subject, and their editors use up all their mental capacities in trying to invent as many lies and exaggerations as may be sufficient to create a panic among the skeptical population and involve the administration in the whirlpool of official contradiction. Every paper has its own correspondents, boasts a large type of the news from the "epidemic region," and frightens the best part of the community, and makes it terrible and ready for the grave. Is there any truth at all in the rumors that in the province of Astrakhan exists an Asiatic epidemic of such virulence that it has (by newspaper reports only) killed the whole population, and is advancing to the heart of European Russia? Of course not. It is most authentically contradicted by persons of experience and standing in this and other countries. When your correspondent first heard of the epidemic he was in Moscow, and after a trip south he was soon informed that the epidemic was "coming" to the place he was at in the province of Ekaterinoslav, and has witnessed how the fish market was destroyed by the police and the fish were buried lest those who were said to have been in contact with the fish on the Volga. might not stand such "traffy," being too much a Yankee, and resolved to meet the epidemic fairly and squarely in its headlong career.

On my last place in Bachmut (near Lugansk) and went on toward the Volga. Many passengers were inquiring how "Tschuma" (epidemic) was at the next station, and one of my companions, after receiving a reply to a question where I was kindly commenced a prayer for the safety of my soul. I backed out from joining the crowd. Every lady on the train knew that I was "Tschuma-bound," and was pitying my youth. I was made a saint, a being almost any idol imaginable by my fellow-travelers until we shook hands and were unceremoniously pulled out from Voronij Kolodf. Very few passengers were on the train, and no "Tschuma" talk could be overheard. I began to hear less of the plague, and came almost to forget its existence. I made a short stay between entering the province of Saratov at the little city of Tamboy. My first move was to take a cab and drive a little way. I accosted my friend, the driver, about the news of the day. He smilingly answered my questions about the last man who died, and related a curious and most fortunate occurrence namely, that the man who died of the plague was killed by a majick ax in a saloon, and all his working apparatus taken away by the police. I at once asked him whether the man was not an American, but no reply was received. I was satisfied that the story told may be relied upon, and turned back to my cab. I asked for a direct ticket to Saratov. The agent looked me over and around, but hesitated to believe what I asked of him to be serious; but seeing this, I gave him to understand that I must hurry up, as the third bell might ring and the train start. He sympathetically handed me the ticket, I was astonished to see the letters "crying for me." It was touching, but there was no time to pretend to express good people the assurance of my highest appreciation. I took the train and slept very sleepily on until I reached this city.

Now among the unfortunates who keep on declaring how all Europe is dying, I have been here now four days and have not heard of any kind of disease but what proceeded according to the established above. Of the 45,000 inhabitants in the province of Astrakhan, there were victims of the epidemic, in the neighborhood of Wetlianka, about two days since a few cases were reported elsewhere. A delegation of physicians from Austria and Germany are now among them, have caught the plague yet. Gen ral Mellikoff has given orders to clean all the villages, but in some cases the peasantry protest against the measure, and prefer their property (the dirt) being left as it is, as the cleaning is, as they declare, fatal, and regarding the disease to come from undeanliness submit to the ruin threatened by it.

The state of affairs on the Volga is not in any manner whatever, depression of commerce, while the spring is coming ahead of time.

The Black Death in Missouri.

Lexington (Mo.) Register.

Not feeling fatality we have ever heard upon to chronicle during the course of our editorial experience occurred in a poor family by the name of Hurd, residing a mile and a half above the city. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Hurd and two grown sons, the eldest of whom was totally blind, having been in that condition from his infancy. On the 8th inst. the blind son, who was the main support of the family, being a robust, and industrious young man, suddenly ill, and died within a few convulsions. His remains were interred on the following day, and a few days after the funeral this father was taken with the same virulent disease. He lingered until Wednesday, when he died, after suffering in the most excruciating agonies. After death, it is said, the corpse turned quite black and was so offensive to those in his sick wife was prostrated with the same disorder, and died on the following day, expiring on Friday in fearful convulsions. The remaining members of this once happy family, the blind son, are suffering with the same cruel disease that deprived him of a kind father and loving brother. There is but little if any hope of his recovery. The disease that has thus swept this family from the face of the earth may be likened unto the plague that raged in Africa or the dread fever of Africa, and does its deadly work with almost the same expedition, though fortunately it is not so fatal in its effects. The disease has been pronounced a malignant type of pleuro-pneumonia, and it is doubtful if this is correct. It may be well to know that no other persons in the neighborhood have been attacked with the fell disorder, which is evidently not contagious, and all apprehensions that have naturally arisen on that score may be at once stayed.

WITH HERR WINDHORST.

A Mysterious Interview with Prince Bismarck.

LONDON, April 3.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says Prince Windhorst's (clerical) interview with Prince Bismarck is the principal subject of conversation and newspaper comment, and has given rise to numerous surmises, but the fact that nothing has been revealed concerning its subject seems to show that no tangible result has been reached. The Standard's Berlin dispatch scouts the idea that the interview had any bearing on the negotiations between Germany and the vatican, and denies that the negotiations have proceeded slowly.

The pope has summoned to the vatican several ecclesiastics who had been punished in Germany for the infractions of mail laws. His holiness desires by inquiry into various ways to find the line of conduct calculated to avoid any conflict with the government.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The Germania states that Herr Windhorst's conversation on Monday with Prince Bismarck solely concerned Duke of Cumberland's affairs.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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LOOSENED TONGUES.

BUDDING STATESMEN ON THE FLOOR

Robeson Indulges in His First Elaborate Rant in the House—Eloquence Brimming Over Generally—Bell's Credentials in the Senate—Conrad Scruggs Confirmed.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—As soon as meeting, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on privileges and elections on the credentials of Mr. C. H. Bell, claiming a seat as senator from New Hampshire. The majority and minority reports were presented. The majority declare that, taking every view of the case, they are forced to the conclusion that the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. Wadleigh cannot be filled by executive appointment. The minority contend that there is an unbroken line of precedents for the action of the executive of New Hampshire in filling the vacancy. Further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

CONFIRMATIONS.—Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, U. S. consul at Chin-Kiang; David H. Strother, consul-general of City of Mexico; Clarence H. King, to be director of geological survey; Dr. John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, to be supervising surgeon-general of the U. S. marine hospital service.

NOMINATIONS.—The president nominated Isaac W. Roberts to be postmaster at Montgomery.

THE HOUSE.

The debate on the army appropriation bill was opened by Mr. Knott (Ky.). He spoke of the great and historical importance of the principle involved in the question. He characterized it as a great fundamental principle of republican liberty, and should be protected from the slightest approach of military power, and that the voter shall be left absolutely free in exercising at the polls the highest prerogative of a citizen. He quoted from the English statute of George II. for the removal of troops from the place where an election is to be held, and cited Blackstone as writing that it is essential that elections shall be absolutely free, and that therefore all undue influences are illegal and are prohibited. He had expected that such a question would have been discussed on the other side with calmness and dignity, but in this he had been grievously disappointed, particularly in connection with the speech of the gentleman from Maine (Frye). That speech, while it might have been appropriate in the small fry of his party at a cross-roads or village bar-room, was unjust to that gentleman's genial and generous nature.

Mr. Houk (Tennessee) followed. He was a southern-born and sympathized with that section, but he said when the president had offered peace and conciliation he had been answered with bloodshed and riot. To-day it was well know that a majority of the southern states were republican, if an honest election could be had, and yet he looked around him and saw but three republicans from the southern states. He placed his opposition to the present measure on the broad ground of its merits. If permitted to stand on the statute books there would be free elections in the south, and the republicans would be returned to congress by the voice of a free people, unawed by bulldozers and rifle clubs. Others might do as they pleased, but never while he had a vote on this floor would he vote to repeal these statutes until every man in the south, whether white or black, whether a carpet-bagger from the north or a scalawag from the south, should have a free and equal chance at the ballot-box. (Applause on the republican side.) He was not authorized to speak for the president, but he knew that if the president was a good republican he would veto this bill.

Representative Robeson, ex-secretary of the navy, then addressed the house. He intended to confine himself to the question of law involved in the discussion. It is proposed, he said, to restrain the civil officers of the United States from keeping the peace at any election in any state by what means—by civil means, not by military means—for the right of the civil officer—the marshal of the district, if you please—to summon the posse comitatus is a right to summon ordinary military companies that may be within the body of this militia, is civil, not a military right, and is in the interest of the inviolability and the strength of the civil law. There was considerable controversy between the speaker and Mr. McLane (Maryland) as to whether there had ever been any ruling of the supreme court recognizing the right of the United States to keep the peace.

Mr. Robeson said he had never known that question to arise in that form, but there have been rulings of the supreme court to the effect that wherever there was a power given and granted or secured by the constitution of the United States, there the power resided in the United States to enforce and secure it. Continuing at a considerable length in a legal argument upon points now involved, Mr. Robeson said: My friend from Ohio, Mr. Hurd, had said that it becomes us to look sharply and keenly as to the use of military power, for that by it republics have always died. I take issue with him there. The last final blow at the liberties of republics has come from the crowd, but it has not been until some branch of the government has usurped to itself rights which it did not enjoy under the constitution and laws of the country; it has not been until some branch of the government, usually a branch claiming more specially to represent the popular will, has usurped to itself powers that did not belong to it. It was only after the long parliament of England had disgusted the country by its disregard of civil and personal rights and by its assumption of everything that belonged to the government, that that stern soldier, Oliver Cromwell, dared to go to that house and dissolve it with military power. It was only after the French assembly had made France, its fair fields and its vine-clad hills, run red with the blood of its best citizens; not until Europe was appalled at the scenes of murder perpetrated there; not until the world itself stood aghast, at the crimes that were committed in the name of liberty, that the young Napoleon with his armed force was able to seize upon the government. We belong to a system of government with co-ordinate and limited powers, all bearing relation to each other, each having its appointed spheres, each clothed with its natural duties, each having its special attractions and restraints, each, like the solar system in the heavens, dependent on the other. Let one of these spheres be stricken down; let it be let loose from the proper law of gravitation, of centrifugal and centripetal forces, and what becomes of it? It wanders abroad not only to the destruction of the system of which it was a member, but an object of terror to the universe. Here we are coordinate systems of this government, all held together by the attractions, privileges, powers and restrictions of the constitution of the United States. If any one member of this system breaks loose from these attractions when the landmarks are swept away and the old traditions wiped out; when the old safeguards are all broken down, it riots through the system an object of terror and of dismay and more terrible than majesty; and a mighty instrument of evil. My friends, [addressing the democratic side of the house] it is from the disrupted system of government that the people have their fears. It is in the confusion of disorder and the lack of right to be executed by the civil officers of the law. It is within the smoke of such contrast that the man on horseback rides in and liberty is pacified to order. So long as the civil process of the law may be properly executed by the civil officers in this country there is no danger of military power. The strong arms, the clean hands and brave hearts of our people, north and south, would never yield to a standing army, were it a million strong, unless it became absolutely necessary under the pressure of usurped and arbitrary power of some irresponsible member of the system to sacrifice liberty to order. That time will never come in this country unless you, my friends, disregard the plain teachings of history.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, was the next speaker. He premised his speech with the hope that he would in no way depart from the plan of fairness in debate; that no utterance of his would give call to the charge that any general question was involved in the issue under consideration. Nobody had been surprised at the speech of the gentleman from New Jersey (Robeson.) The performance would not have been complete would it not have been fairly rounded out unless some member of the privy council of that imperialistic dynasty under whose administration the very vicious practices had grown up to what it was and now sought to repeal, had testified on the floor on its behalf. It had been argued by various gentlemen on the other side that this repeal was revolutionary in its character, that it had no place upon an appropriation bill; that it was out of line and should be considered as an independent proposition. He was but a poor student of his country's history, who was not able to satisfy himself that from the foundation of the constitution down to the present time it had ever been held, and that by the highest authority in the land, that it was in the power of the house to control the employment of the army by the withholding of supplies. In the very nature of things the proposed repeal could not be revolutionary. Negative legislation was never revolutionary. Affirmative legislation might be, but not negative legislation, and there was no one who would assert that previous to 1865 the executive had held the power to which this bill proposed to deprive him of. The constitution did not give the right to the president to send armed forces into any state even to suppress domestic violence by no means. It required the president to protect every state from invasion, but only conferred upon him the right to send soldiers to that state to suppress domestic violence when the legislature of that state or the governor should make a requisition upon him. He was not permitted to anticipate domestic violence, neither he nor the legislature nor the governor. Domestic violence must have been in existence, and that fact must have been certified to him by the legislature. There was no prerogative which the president held that was not clear and limited by law, but the constitution had made congress, in express terms, the grand reservoir into which all powers implicated flowed. This bill could not comprehend revolution, but it was said that it was not in proper place when it was engrafted upon an appropriation bill. If he said lectures were to be read to the democrats, let them come from some quarter and some member not convicted on the record. This gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had told the house that this was an effort, and an unmanly effort, to starve the government to death, and had contrasted it with what he termed the bold, fair and braver action of certain members of congress in 1861 who had left their seats and had carried their issue to the field of carnage. That gentleman had said that this was revolution and had decried the effort which the democrats were making to adopt it. Far better would it have been for the people of the country if the power of the gentleman from Ohio had been applied at an earlier period of his political history in denouncing and opposing revolutionary legislation. Did the gentleman remember the record that he had made in 1865 on an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to an appropriation bill proposing to revolutionize the judicial system of the country, proposing to rob a co-ordinate branch of the government, proposing to strip the supreme court of the prerogatives and the powers that the federal constitution had clothed it with? That amendment had provided that if any circuit or district court should declare any act of congress to be unconstitutional, the judgment should be carried up to the supreme court, and if two-thirds of the members of that court should not affirm the judgment, the same should be held reserved, and on the call of yeas and nays the gentleman from Ohio is found voting aye. The supreme court at that time had consisted of eight members, and by that amendment six were required to overrule the opinion of a district court declaring unconstitutional any of the ill advised, hasty and partisan measures of the republican party revolution. What was that but the party that the gentleman so ably led had not done in that catalogue of Crimes? Did his speech of Saturday the gentleman from Ohio had challenged the merf to show a single instance in the history of the country where the consent of the executive had ever been coerced. He (Blackburn) accepted the gage of battle which the gentleman has thrown down. He would read from the Record and shew him an instance on March 2, 1867, where Andrew Johnson had signed an army appropriation bill under protest, feeling, as he said, constrained to return the bill with his signature, but accompanying it with his protest. Was there no coercion there? Why, the Record was full of instances. He found that in the thirty-ninth congress a fact had occurred which would never fade from the minds of the American people. He referred to the effort which was made and which came so nigh resulting in the successful impeachment of the chief executive of the country. The executive had been impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors and of usurpation and of violation of law; first, in that he had corruptly used the appointing power. Had the gentleman from Ohio intended to impeach him for that? The gentleman knew that he had not; second, in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power. Had the gentleman intended to impeach him for that? Everybody knew he had not; third, in that he has corruptly used the veto power. There was where the sting came in. It was the exercise of that prerogative; it was the employment of that veto power for which the house voted those articles of impeachment; fourth, in that he has corruptly disposed of public property, that was a mere formal count in the indictment; fifth, in that he has corruptly interfered with the election. Those were the two counts in this indictment, on which it was proposed to impeach the executive. One was the exercise of the veto power and the other his interference, not in elections, but to prevent the interference of armed power in elections. These counts had been voted upon more than once, and the gentleman from Ohio was on the record every time as voting in their favor, and he had been supported in his action, and had had standing by him voting side by side with him to impeach the president for the exercise of the veto power, one then comparatively obscure, and who, but for a combination of accidents, would have remained to this day and until his dying day in that obscurity for which nature and his Creator seemed to have designed him. Side by side with the gentleman from Ohio had stood and voted Mr. Hayes, of the same state, (applause on the democratic side and in the galleries), and now by what sort of authority had the gentleman from Ohio come to threaten the house with a probable and impossible action of the executive? What provision of the federal constitution undertook to clothe anybody, even the president himself, or one of his privy council, even including his premier, the secretary of state, to sit as he had done on the floor of the house last Saturday, and by his presence and approval seem to intimate, over-awe and browbeat the American congress. (Derisive laughter on the republican side.) Who had commissioned the gentleman from Ohio to tell the house that it had better be careful because the issue was made and the president would not be coerced into a message of approval. Did the gentleman from Ohio, or any other gentleman, put such a low estimate on the self-respect, the integrity, the courage and the manhood of the house, without regard to party, as to believe that such a threat so flaunted was to intimidate the law-making branch of the government and shape its action or measures of legislation? He proceeded to quote from Mr. Garfield's speech to the effect that no petition had been presented to congress for the proposed repeal. Did the gentleman mean to stand by that declaration? Did he not know that the congress just expired bore upon its files petitions after petitions in contested election cases protesting against the presence of the military at the polls, denouncing the usurpation and demanding the repeal of this law? Did he fail to remember that the state of Louisiana, a sovereign state, had sent her memorial in which in thunder tones she anathematized the present law? But the gentleman went further and, if possible, did worse. It is generally true that the grave silenced the tongue of detraction, but the gentleman from Ohio, forgetting himself in his speech, forgot also to observe that rule. Continuing, he said: Let one take the darkened pages of his country's history for the last fourteen long years and read it carefully, and tell me then whether it lies in the mouth of this leader of a once great but now waning party to read lectures to anybody, either on the score of revolutionary legislation or the ex-governor's introduction of legislation on appropriation bills. Better far in the face of the record which they have made, better to listen patiently to the confirmed inebriate as he deals on the virtues of temperance, or better let the queen of the demi-monde elaborate the beauties of female virtue, or let the devil prate of the scheme of universal redemption, than for homilies on good morals and lectures on revolutionary legislation to be delivered from such a source. [Applause on the democratic side.] Having read the act of George II., he continued: From that day till now I do believe that it is not within the power of any man to find a scion of the Saxon race that has not ever held in utter contempt the effort of him or them who sought to control the freedom of the ballot by the employment of military power. [Applause on the democratic side]. The very army of this country protests against such a prostitution of it. I see before me the distinguished general-in-chief of the American army, (General Sherman was occupying Mr. Garfield's seat) and I do not believe that I over state the fact when I say that from that down to the lowest subaltern it is difficult to find a commissioned officer who has not repugnance for the service which under this prostitution of the army he had been called to perform. It is this question that is before us. We are declaiming that the ballot shall be free. We are denying that it is either constitutional, legal, just, fair or decent, to subject the sovereign to the surveillance of the servant. We are willing to discuss the question, and for my part I shall oppose any limitation to be put on this discussion. If we cannot stand on any such ground, so constitutional, so catholic, so free and so fair as this, then tell me in heaven's name what earthly battlements are strong enough to get behind. For the first time in eighteen years, the democracy is back in power in both branches of congress. We propose to celebrate her return to power by wiping from the statue-book those degrading resolutions on freemen, and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war-measures from the statute-book, like them which were born of the passions incident to civil strife, and which looked alone to the abridgement of the liberties of the citizen, until we have an untrammeled election and an unsupervised ballot and an absolute free right for the citizen to deposit his ballot as the condition precedent which we offer to you for the passage of this bill. If the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Garfield) is to be excused, for certainly he cannot be justified, for parading before this house the argumentum in terrorem of a veto that is cut and decided to be put upon a bill which has not yet passed, and if he is to be pardoned for warning the house that the executive branch of the government will never yield its assent to this measure in its present form, I ask whether I may be excused and justified in employing equal candor and assuring that gentleman and his associates that the dominant power in the house, the ruling element in this body, is also equally determined that until its just demands, sanctioned by all laws, human and divine, protected and hedged around by precedents without number, demanded by the people of this land without regard to section, clamored for not by the south alone, but in Philadelphia as well as in New Orleans, in San Francisco and Boston as well as Charleston and Savannah, are not complied with, this side of the chamber, which has demonstrated its power, never means to yield or surrender until this congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation. (Wild applause on the democratic side.) There is no tribunal before which we are not willing to carry this case of contest, and we are ready to allow Him who rules the destinies of man to judge between us and give the victory to the right. I do not mean to imitate the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield). I disclaim any authority to state what others may do, but I do mean to say that it is my deliberate conclusion that there is not to be found a single man on this side of the house who will ever consent to abandon one jot or title of the faith that is in him, and I should not surrender it if he would, and he will not. I beg the other side not to believe that we can be coerced by the cave, or intimidated by the party in power. We are planted on our convictions. There we will stand. He who dallies is a dastard and he who doubts is damned. (Loud applause).

When Mr. Blackburn concluded his speech, he was surrounded by his colleagues congratulating him on it.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

Mr. Gibson (Louisiana) made a speech upon the legal and constitutional question involved. He argued that the president would not veto the bill on the ground that the rules of proceedings in either house were satisfactory to him. He argued that the legislation proposed will be repealed through the veto it; also that it was a matter peculiarly concerning the house of representatives and congress and was in no manner or way invading either on the rights of the people or the prerogatives of the executive. On those grounds he insisted that the senate could not put himself in opposition by combining with the minority to reject the supplies tendered with a lavish hand by the majority in the house and senate.

At the evening session of the house not a dozen members were present. Barrere and Hawk, of Illinois, spoke against the proposed repeal, and Cook, of Texas, and Bright, of Tennessee, in favor. The house at 10:15 took recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The debate in the house to-day fully preserved the prestige communicated to it by the opening speech of Mr. Garfield. Mr. Knott was epigrammatic and sparkling, with a Shandean digression, but he aroused no enthusiasm on his own side of the house or on the other side of the house. Mr. Houk rather raised the spirits on both sides of the house by the vehemence with which he stood by his party colors. Mr. Robeson in his maiden speech made a favorable impression both as to matter and manner. Mr. Blackburn made one of his fiery declamatory speeches, accepting all responsibility of having thrown down the gage of battle, and claiming for that party its full share of the 1861-'65 patriotism and love of liberty which led to the highest chivalrous character. The applause which greeted him was heavy and the congratulations which he received on resuming his seat showed how thoroughly his sentiments were shared by the men of his own party.

Wilmington, N. C., has been designated as a United States repository for the sale of United States four per cent. funding certificates. The secretary of the treasury to-day made a call for ten millions five-twenty bonds.

The following southern cases were argued in the United States supreme court to-day, all from the United States circuit court for the district of Louisiana: David W. Barrow, administrator, etc., vs. Logan Hunter; Jacob McWilliams vs. Frank F. Cary, receiver; John Smith vs. the city of New Orleans. In the last case no counsel appeared for the city.

Widow Oliver has already, through her counsel, moved for a new trial.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Lawlessness in Loyal Iowa—Fire in Darien.

DES MOINES, April 3.—Reports from Davis City, Decatur county, say the citizens in view of the lawlessness and the long series of crimes committed by a gang of desperadoes, led by Irving Tucker and one Tartar, banded together last Monday, seized Tucker and hanged him. Tartar was captured by the citizens and he said he was ready to die if only allowed to kill two citizens, named Topliff and Frisbee, whom he had grudges against, but was taken from the mob by officers and placed in jail. The mob then went to a bagnio kept by Martha McLain, tore down the house, and destroyed the contents. During this time the sympathizers of Tucker and Tartar set fire to the Commercial printing office. Much excitement prevails and more trouble is anticipated.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DARIEN, GA., April 3.—The office of the Darien Gazette was destroyed by fire this morning. Nothing of value was saved. The office was partially insured. Grubb will start his paper as soon as possible. His energy never flags. This is his second misfortune in the past four years. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Old "Baldy's" Whereabouts.

ROME, April 3.—LaLibuta, in confirming the report of General Garibaldi, who is expected to arrive here on Saturday, says it is possible that the general intends to proceed to Baveno to visit Queen Victoria. His coming continues to be the subject of serious pre-occupation in political circles.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

General Garibaldi has embarked on a steamer at Caprera, but even his friends are unaware of his destination. There are many rumors afloat even including a report that he has gone to Athens to organize an expedition.

A Railroad Sale.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Bloomington, Ill., announces that the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington railroad was sold at Lafayette to-day for $1,450,000 to Messrs. Lyman, of New York; Eels, of Cleveland, and Cunnuings, of Pekin. The road sold extends from Bloomington to Lafayette.

The Tennessee Securities.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Charles O'Conor has written an opinion in favor of the holders of Tennessee state bonds, sustaining the validity of their liens upon the principal railroads in that state.

THE MOUNTAIN HUNT.

AN OLD TRAGEDY BROUGHT TO MIND.

The Murderer of Lieutenant McIntyre Tracked to His Lair and Captured—Pistols for Bedfellows and Children Almost Innumerable—A Daring Act.

On the night of the 10th of February, 1877, there occurred at Frog mountain, in Gilmer county, Ga., a tragedy which created a great sensation in Georgia, and was warmly discussed by the press all over the country. Lieutenant McIntyre, a gallant officer in the second United States infantry, had been sent to the northeastern counties with a squad of troops to arrest some offenders against the revenue laws, who had defied the efforts of special deputies to bring them within the reach of the courts. On the night of the 10th an attack was made on the house where a family named Jones resided. Their home was nestled amid the rocks and ravines of the wildest portion of that wild county. The approach was beset by danger in the time of perfect peace, but when the inhabitants were aroused by what they deemed wrongs at the hands of revenue officers, the march was perilous to a degree that might make a veteran feel nervous. Lieutenant McIntyre followed the revenue detectives who were leading the way until they reached the cabin hidden both by the shades of a black and fearful night and by its natural seclusion.

About this house there occurred a brief but fierce fight, in which a number of mountaineers attacked the troops. After sharp firing on both sides, the assailants fled and escaped under the cover of night. They left blood marks behind them, and some of the gang are supposed to have been mortally wounded. Lieutenant McIntyre was shot down never to rise again. The mountaineers were pursued, but no satisfactory results were ever accomplished.

The United States authorities took the matter in hand and sent a company to keep order in the mountains and also to try and find means to catch and convict the guilty parties. Governor Colquitt showed a strong desire to do his duty in every way possible. He appointed Colonel Sam Williams to take evidence in relation to the difficulty and a full report of all the circumstances was submitted and published. Rewards were offered by the state for the capture of the murderers of Lieutenant McIntyre. Intense public feeling was worked up on the case. Gradually, however, the matter lulled. Several arrests were made, but all of them proved to be worth very little. The Jones family went to North Carolina, where they seem to have hidden in the dark corners of mountains as wild as those they left. The public seems to have almost forgotten the affair. It created, however, a deep impression at Washington and has long lain heavy on the mind of the attorney-general. It has all the while been the general belief that Ayres Jones, the man who resided in the house near which McIntyre was killed, was the man who slew him. Several ineffectual efforts were made to effect his capture. It was ascertained that he had returned from North Carolina and settled near Frog mountain, within a few miles of his former home. A few months ago Tom Jones, the brother of Ayres Jones, was arrested in Tennessee and carried to Knoxville for trial on a charge of illicit distilling. While here he was so held the United States officials here suspected that he might know something of the murder. Colonel Farrow, the district-attorney, went to Knoxville and succeeded in showing cause why he should bring the prisoner back to Atlanta. He has been in jail here ever since to await a full investigation of the affair. From this point the case has been thoroughly worked up by Marshal Fitzsimons and Colonel Farrow. Last Thursday, Mr. J. A. Findley and Mr. J. B. Gaston, special deputies, received from Marshal Fitzsimons a warrant for the arrest of Jones. Friday they started on their search for him. Going to Gainesville, they proceeded thence to Dahlonega on horseback. From there the way was truly one of difficulty and danger. The deputies meant business, however, and went ahead with a vim. They were compelled to go fast, for if the object of their visit had been known the whole county might have been aroused in prejudice against them and the already dangerous project might have been made doubly difficult, if not impossible of successful execution. They were mounted on superb horses and made rapid progress through a section like the mountain passes of Switzerland in its aspect and wild dangers. People live miles apart and civilization has sent few of its rays to dispel the gloom that ignorance has cast over the face of the earth where it is so forbidding. As they neared Frog mountain they impressed several men whom they met, and with this posse moved swiftly on to execute their mission. When within six miles of where they knew Jones lived the road ended in the roughest of mountain paths and the horses no longer found a sure footing on the loose stones that bordered the precipices of this forbidding region. Here the deputies dismounted, and taking only two men with them as guides they secured their horses and proceeded on their journey. It was now about dark, Sunday afternoon. The day added to the fearfulness of the place. A steady sleet had been falling for hours and the ground was slick as glass. Night came on early with gloom and danger in its train. It was too late to get out of the surroundings, even if the deputies had desired it, and they went as fast as possible. After a rough and arduous journey of six miles and several falls in the uncertain path they stood, at 10 o'clock at night, in front of the house of Ayres Jones, the man who had defied any number of deputies to come and take him out of his mountain retreat. No time was to be lost. Both Gaston and Findley rushed against the door of the rude house and it gave in. Instantly Findley was at the bedside of Jones with a pistol in his face. The man saw that resistance was idle and sullenly he submitted to the two deputies, who bound and handcuffed him. In his bed lay a revolver and within reach was a double-barreled shot gun. Had the surprise been less sudden there would have been a more thrilling scene. Jones was in the midst of his family, a wife and nine children. He took his capture with a coolness that reached absolute indifference.

If the way to the desperado's home was difficult and dangerous doubly so was the return to the horses. The officers took their prisoner as fast as possible, securely handcuffed as he was. They reached their horses and made him ride behind them. He rode first on one horse and then on the other. The men made a distance of twenty miles from the place where Jones was captured by day-break. They wanted to get just as far as possible out of the wilds with their prisoner. When day came they were still deep in the woods and mountains. It was evident that Jones expected rescue from some of his friends. He looked around frequently and seemed perfectly indifferent as to his condition. As they brought him nearer and nearer to thick settlements his countenance showed that he was losing hope. In the conversations had with his captors he told something of his wild life in the mountains. He says he raises enough Irish potatoes and rye to live on. Not a hundred yards from the house he has a distillery, it is said, and from this he is accused of having taken ten and twelve gallons of whisky at once with which he went to Morganton, the county site of Fannin. He offered his liquor publicly for sale, and defied all revenue officials. He is said to have strapped his gun across his shoulders and marched around the country defying all efforts to arrest. Never was he taken before, and he says he never was in a court-house in his life.

He has passed all his days in the wilds of the mountains and says he kills bear within a mile of his home. He lives on a small stream known as Jack river, from which he caught fish for food. It appears that he and his brother, Tom Jones, had a difficulty some time ago, and to settle it he proposed that they should fight a duel. The ground was stepped off and all the preliminaries were arranged, but something happened to prevent this unnatural fight. The brothers had not spoken since the difficulty until they met in jail yesterday. Not long ago Tom Jones wrote to his brother that he had better look out, as the officers were after him. A few days ago Colonel Whit Anderson intercepted a letter which Tom Jones had written to some friends in the mountains that they had better come down and rescue him from his imprisonment.

Ayres Jones is as pure a specimen of a child of nature as can be imagined. He is literally untouched by modern civilization. He does not know a letter. His children never saw but two negroes. The most remarkable evidence of his backwoods habits was shown in the fact that he had never seen a railroad or a locomotive until his captors carried him to Gainesville. They reached there Wednesday afternoon, and he begged them to take him out and let him look at the engines. For half an hour he seemed delighted with the movement of these curious machines. He was brought to Atlanta yesterday at 12:50 by Mr. Finley and Mr. Gaston.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was carried before Commissioner Smyth to answer the charge of resisting an officer and conspiracy, the only crimes which he is charged with under the United States law. The prisoner was the object of general curiosity. He is a large, well-formed man of forty, whose face shows the Indian blood that flows mixed with the Anglo-Saxon current in his veins. His long straight black hair is parted in the middle, and his face covered with bristling, reddish beard. His eye is peculiarly bright and piercing, and his motions rather quick and nervous. He was dressed in true backwoods style. Jeans pants, thick green woollen shirt and heavy brogans made up most of his outfit. He seemed perfectly at ease in the presence of the authorities. He was represented by Bartrell & Wright, while the district-attorney appeared for the prosecution. The case was not ready on the part of the defense, and the commissioner set it for Saturday at 11 o'clock, when the preliminary examination will occur. The prisoner was taken to jail yesterday afternoon. He denies all complicity in the killing of Lieutenant McIntyre. He says he thinks it very wrong to kill a man who was doing his duty and obeying orders. He talks well and is evidently gifted with a good intellect naturally, but his hard life has, of course, greatly deformed and marred it.

Perhaps this is the beginning of the solution of a long mystery. The case in every respect is one of the most interesting we have ever known, but it is a sad instance of what untutored humanity may be.

The case now before the United States on the ground stated if the prisoner is committed. If the state authorities were to indict him for murder, it would be a matter of discretion whether the circuit judge should waive the right of his court and turn the prisoner over to the state officials. In cases where two courts have jurisdiction, the first which gets the prisoner has priority of right in proceedings against him.

ELBERTON AIR-LINE.

A Thriving Town—Famous Old Springs—Longevity of the Manley Family.

ROYSTON, GA., April 2.—This place is comparatively a new one. The first of January last there were not over half a dozen people residing here—now there are over one hundred souls. A spirit of improvement seems to pervade every one. New houses are rapidly going up, and a large trade is being developed. Farmers have gone to work with renewed and redoubled energy, and the outlook is truly encouraging. The completion of the Elberton Air-line has stimulated this entire section from Elberton, twenty miles distant, to Toccoa, thirty-one miles distant. The future of Royston is bright, as there is no healthier location in northern Georgia. One mile west of here are the celebrated Franklin springs, in Franklin county. Here are two bold springs, not more than ten feet apart, one wholly impregnated with iron and the other with sulphur. They both partake of chalybeate. For nearly half a century parties have visited these springs, the waters of which are beneficial in yellow jaundice, erysipelas and other skin diseases. Mr. Holland, of Fair Play, S. C., has been a regular summer visitor here for the past ten years, and can testify to the curative power of the waters. Mr. Bonds, an old citizen of the county, is the principal owner, and resides there with his family all the year round. He has a number of cottages and can comfortably accommodate from 100 to 125 guests. Mrs. Bonds is an old-fashioned lady and superintends her own cooking. Her fried chicken, biscuits, batter-cakes and coffee are of a very best, and would soon fatten Ham, of the Gainesville Eagle, or old man Benson, of the Hartwell Sun. The temperature at these springs is remarkably cool in the summer time, and between the springs and Hartwell, a distance of ten miles, there is a difference any hot day of from 4 to 5 degrees, the springs being that much cooler.

The famous Manley family reside near the springs. Some of them now living are about 75 years old, with children around them nearly 100 years old.

Six miles from Franklin springs are the noted Madison springs, which, up to 1861, was the most frequented summer resort in the state. The hotel was burned down about that time and the road to Athens, 20 miles distant, so rough that it barred the rebuilding of the hotel. Hence, since that time it has not been visited by many. One hundred years ago the list of arrivals at Madison springs was published in the Augusta and Savannah papers.

A large influx of summer visitors are confidently looked for this season, and soon will the "old times" come again to these health-giving resorts.

ST. GEORGE.

Restless Mexico.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, April 4.—A special dispatch to the News from Laredo says late information has been received from the interior of Mexico stating that although the revolution in Tepic is practically suppressed the people are restless, business is paralyzed, and another outbreak is anticipated. A Mexican paymaster, en route from Monterey to Piedras Negras, was robbed near Lampas on March 30th by a band of pronunciados under Colonel Nuncio, late a federal commander.

A Sanitary Move.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—An auxilary sanitary association, composed of leading merchants, with Charles A. Whitney president and Dr. C. B. White as sanitary director, has been organized to co-operate with the municipal and health authorities in their active, energetic and unremitting effort to preserve New Orleans throughout the present unexampled good health of the city. Dr. White was for seven years president of the board of health, and is one of the most eminent sanitarians in the south.

A Severe Tornado.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DANVILLE, VA., April 4.—A severe tornado passed over Brown Summit, N. C., yesterday. Several houses were blown down and their contents scattered broadcast. One boy was killed and many persons seriously injured by falling timber. Trees and fences were blown down and great damage done.

Offensive and Defensive.

LONDON, March 3.—The Reuters received the following dispatch from Valparaiso, April 2, via Rio Janeiro: Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and denfensive alliance. Both countries declare war against Chili.

Betting on the Race.

LONDON, April 3.—The betting on the race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews, which takes place on Saturday, is now five to one on Cambridge. All experts believe that the race will be a mere walk over.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE executive office was devoid of commissions yesterday.

THE supreme court is on the Middle circuit and will probably get through it by Saturday.

COLONEL REDDING, of the agricultural department, yesterday predicted frost for to-day.

COLONEL MILES W. LEWIS and Mr. Gra

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THE CIRCULATION of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 4 1879.

MR. SCARCOS, of Atlanta, was yesterday confirmed as consul to Chin-kiang.

GENERAL GRANT and his fellow free lunch friends have arrived safely at Singapore. This is another victory for the bummers. Let the boom continue.

CHARLES O'CONOR, of New York, in a written opinion maintains that the holders of of Tennessee state securities have valid liens upon the principal railroads in the state.

TO-DAY is the day appointed to cut the debate in the houses into small parcels for the retail trade; but it seems cruel to choke off the average American orator right in the middle of a confusion of similes that may need foot-note explanations in the Record.

THE troubles of Simon are not over. Widow Oliver, through her counsel, has already moved for a new trial, and it is to be feared that the aged Lothario will never get rid of the results of his latter-day flirtations. The moral of this is too obvious to need the emphasis of italic type, even if we had any at hand.

THE remarks of Mr. Blackburn in the house yesterday were calm, dispassionate, well considered and eloquent. The speaker took upon himself the task of showing up the inconsistencies of Garfield's speech and to unmasking the sophistries of the great and good lobby statesman. In all respects, the effort of Mr. Blackburn was a notable one, and attracted considerable attention.

MR. HAYES'S two sons notched their first political victory Wednesday. They sent in the name of Andrew D. White to succeed Bayard Taylor, and he was nominated. The boys are to be congratulated: They should continue in the good work. They have the example of their pa always before them, and this, in connection with the advice of the amiable Mr. Rogers is enough to kindle the fires of emulation in any youthful breast.

HOUK, of Tennessee, said in the house yesterday that if the partisan legislation which the democrats proposed to repeal were allowed to remain on the statute-books, "republicans would be returned to "congress from the south by the voice of "a free people." And yet, when Mr. Houk glared around and saw three lonely republicans from the south, elected while this legislation was in force, his patriotic heart must have gone down into his brogans to rest itself.

THE ballot is clearly not considered a "right" in this country, but a "privilege" to be granted on such terms as the people deem best. In Colorado voters must be readers; in Connecticut, freeholders and prompt tax-payers; in Indiana, of white complexion; in Massachusetts, readers and writers; in Oregon, non-Chinamen; and a number of other states the payment of all taxes that have been levied is the condition of suffrage. Among the states that require this are Virginia, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, Georgia and Delaware.

CREDIT is a big thing. England and the United States are the only two countries of the whole world that can float a four-per-cent. loan at par. France can almost do it, and the German 4's are worth 96. Russia's 4½'s are worth but 70, and the 5's of Italy are at par. On the other hand Spanish 3's are worth but 14 cents, and the market value of Mexican 3's is to-day only 8 cents on the dollar! Turkish and most South American securities are not worth much more. Among the states, Georgia is the only one that has sold at par four per cent. bonds, although the credit of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and all of the northern states is very good—only one peg below Georgia's. We congratulate our sister states upon their comparative credit. We hope they, too, will yet be able to market four-per-cents, thus enabling them to reduce the general burden of taxation.

SECOR ROBESON got on a high horse in the house yesterday. He mounted into the solar system and stirred things up like a flannel-eyed philosopher. He rattled the spheres together and used the result of concussion as glowing arguments in favor of allowing federal troops to pay social visits to the polls on election days. "Let "one of these spheres," said this talented man, in a voice hoarse with suppressed eloquence, "let one of these spheres be "stricken down—let it be let loose from "the proper law gravitation of centrifugal "and centripetal forces, and what be-"comes of it?" It is needless to say that not a man among the admiring members could reply to this elegantly upholstered conundrum. They sat in dumb amazement. They even forgot that under the manipulation of Robeson sixty-five million dollars of the people's money was "let loose from the proper law of centrifu-"gal and centripetal forces," and has gone glimmering.

THE republican senators do not accept the political change in a kindly spirit. At the close of last Monday's session the republicans desired to go into executive session in order that a number of their friends who had been nominated for office might be confirmed. Mr. Anthony prefaced the usual motion with the remark that "if the chairmen of the various democratic caucus and sub-caucus committees had no business to attend to or speeches to make" he would move that the senate go into executive session. Mr. Kernan presently arose and moved to adjourn, remarking that while the democrats were willing to help confirm good nominations they would do so when the motion for an executive session was made without a breach of good manners. This threw the nominees and their senatorial backers into a condition of consternation. Mr. Anthony hastily withdrew his remarks, but the motion to adjourn was carried. It is safe to say that there will be no more wit expended on motions to go into executive session for several years to come at least.

A SPECIAL telegram from Darien to THE CONSTITUTION informs us that the office of the Darien Gazette was yesterday destroyed by fire. This is the second calamity of the kind that has overtaken the Gazette within the past five years, and is to be deplored not only because the loss is one that can illy be borne in times like these, but because it will deprive Darien for a time of one of the brightest and most readable papers in the state. We are glad to know, however, that the material was partially insured. Mr. Richard W. Grubb, the editor, is young, plucky, energetic and enterprising, and is not at all likely to be put down even by two such calamities as have fallen to his lot. He will have the Gazette on its feet again in a very short time. Even were it otherwise, the people of Darien could not afford to be without such an intelligent mouthpiece as the Gazette proved itself to be, and it is to be hoped that the energetic young editor will receive such substantial aid as will enable him to revive the Gazette at once. His paper has added thousands of dollars to the business of Darien, and the business men can amply afford to make at least some feeble attempt at reciprocity.

An Important Railroad Change.

The Tennessee division of the Southeastern railroad extends from Edgefield junction on the Louisville and Nashville road to Guthrie, a town on the Tennessee line, and also on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The length of this piece of track is forty-seven miles. The first mortgage bonds of this division are in course of foreclosure, the sale of the road on the ninth instant having been ordered. The Southeastern road, extending from Evansville to Nashville, has long been a serious rival of the Louisville line—each seeking to control the carrying trade between Indiana and the south. The Louisville company therefore went quietly to work to buy in the bonds upon which the road to Guthrie had been ordered to be sold. They succeeded this week in buying all or nearly all of the bonds in question, and on the ninth instant they will bid in the Guthrie branch and take possession of it. The balance of the Southeastern road is in the hands of a receiver, and there is no way of evading this result. It is admitted even in Evansville that Louisville is master of the situation, and that Evansville has no longer a line to the far south, upon which her shippers can safely depend for reasonable rates and conveniences. The Guthrie link has taken from the whole road its value as a north or south trunk line, and the trade of southern Indiana must accept Louisville's terms. The Courier-Journal intimates that the Louisville and Nashville company will also soon control the Montgomery and Eufaula road. If this is so, this ambitious company will soon have a line that reaches almost from Florida to the Ohio river, the South and North being now run in its interest. Such a combination would affect us to the extent of any diversions of Florida travel, but there is this consolation for us—the Cincinnati Southern will be ready for business before another year rolls around.

A South Georgia College.

The prospects are that Thomasville will have little or no difficulty in securing the establishment of a branch of the state university. The citizens of that place and of the surrounding country have already taken steps to inaugurate a movement to this end. A meeting has been held at which the beneficent results of such an institution were thoroughly and intelligently discussed. Eleven trustees were appointed to take charge of the movement, obtain a charter, solicit contributions to the fund necessary to be raised, select a desirable site for the college buildings, and take all necessary measures to assure the success of the important enterprise.

The people of south Georgia, whose educational interests demand the establishment of this auxiliary institution, are required only to provide the funds necessary to secure an eligible site and to erect suitable buildings thereon. The instructors, who will be at the head of the college, will be selected by the authorities of the state university, and their salaries will be paid out of a fund already appropriated for that purpose. In addition to this the federal government will provide an instructor in military tactics and in the higher branches of mathematics. It is not at all likely that the people of Thomas and the surrounding counties will fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a free school of higher grade than they could ever hope to obtain in any other way. They are a progressive people. They have redeemed from the wilderness a section that had long been regarded as unfruitful, and made it the most flourishing and fertile in the state for all the purposes of agriculture, and it is not to be supposed that they will hesitate to claim and control the advantages which an auxiliary college would give them.

Georgia in Congress.

The extra or first session of the forty-sixth congress began on Tuesday, the 18th of last month, and this record starts from that time. Mr. Hill was present from Georgia in the senate, and all the Georgia members answered in the house.

General Gordon's credentials were presented by Mr. Hill on the following day. They were read and ordered to be filed. General Gordon being detained from the senate by sickness. The roll was first called in the house on the question of seating Mr. Hull as the representative of the second district of Florida. All the Georgia members voted "aye" except Mr. Stephens, who did not vote.

Mr. Hill presented, on the 24th of last month, a bill for the relief of the city of Macon. It was referred to the committee on finance. A debate sprung up over the removal of the old senate officers, in the course of which Mr. Hill made a speech that attracted wide attention. The substance of it has already been given in these columns. At the end of the debate the democratic caucus nominees were elected.

The army appropriation bill was taken up on the 27th ult., bringing Messrs. Atkins and Blount to the front in the house debates; but no Georgia business was presented in either house during the balance of the month of March.

In the house their are two Hammonds—Nathaniel J., of Georgia, and John, of New York. In the senate are two Hills—"Hill of Georgia," and "Hill of Colorado."

The standing and select committees of the senate were announced on the second day of the session. General Gordon is chairman of the committee on commerce, second of the committee on mines and mining, second of that on education and labor, and second of the select committee to examine the several branches of the civil service. Mr. Hill is chairman of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate, second of the committee on privileges and elections, fourth of foreign relations, and sixth of the committee on revolutionary claims.

Pistols and the Law.

It is a notable fact that in all the discussion on the subject of carrying concealed weapons, there has not been a single practical remedy proposed for this vicious and pervasive evil. As far as THE CONSTITUTION was concerned, and it was doubtless so with our brothers of the press, we have not felt it necessary to devise a particular law that should reach the heart of this matter. It was our duty to awaken public sentiment to a proper comprehension of the evil, its extent, its tendency and its inevitable results. This we have done to the best of our ability. We felt sure that some active legislator must be found who would prove practical enough in his statesmanship to devise some legal course by which this evil could be reached.

The interview which is published elsewhere with Major A. O. Bacon proves that our confidence was not misplaced. He suggests a remedy this morning that, while startling in its directness, will doubtless attract wide-spread and favorable attention. We are of course not prepared to indorse off-hand the points of Major Bacon's plan, which indeed are presented only in the rough. But we have not a particle of doubt that the discussion started by this utterance of the speaker of the house will eventuate in a bill that, if not precisely what Major Bacon has outlined, will fully meet the demands of the outraged public sentiment, and stand as a bar to disorder and a menace to ruffians. The people of Georgia are thoroughly in earnest in this matter, and they will support any law that looks to the rooting out of what after all is the most vicious and dangerous habit of our people.

Major Bacon is right—emphatically right—when he says that the present law cannot be relied upon to break up the practice of carrying pistols. It has been tried for years, and it has utterly failed. With thousands of persons violating this law day after day, we doubt if the convictions for this offense for the past ten years have averaged ten a year throughout the state. Few men are ever reported to the court or jury for a violation of this law, except through spite or fear, or some personal reason. It is probable that of fifty citizens of the very best character, who are bitterly opposed to the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and are earnestly endeavoring to have it crushed out, who see a dozen of their friends violate the law, not one of them will report a single case. No man likes to become an informer. Some special law is needed upon the subject. As far as Major Bacon's plan goes, it may be safely said that if such a law had been in existence three months ago, the rencounter between Messrs. Alston and Cox would have been impossible. And it goes without saying that if the law were passed, such occurrences would be virtually impossible in the future.

THE republican leaders are so astonished at finding themselves for the first time in many years rubbing against the petrified spine of the democracy that they scarcely know how to conduct themselves with decorum. Especially does the dolorous Mr. Edmunds have the appearance of a man who holds himself in readiness to dive out at the back door if he hears a stick crack.

IF CONGER is of the opinion that we are on the threshold of revolution, he should prepare himself. He would shine as the colonel of a conscript camp.

THE public will regret to learn that the apparatus with which Colonel Delancy Kane was wont to gaily tool his tallyho is so sadly out of repair that the soul inspiring strains of his imported bugler will not be heard this season. We cordially join with our estimable contemporary, the Baltimore Gazette, in advising the colonel that if metropolitan society has reached this point in the process of decay, he should at once attach himself and his fortunes to the stables of some retired gentleman who can appreciate true culture and refinement in a hostler. The entire republic will sympathize with Colonel Kane.

THE venerable Simon Cameron can now trace the word "cupidity" to its origin without the aid of Colonel R. Grant White. To this extent, the ancient Pennsylvanian is a well-drilled "literary feller."

WE trust Colonel Tudor will find it convenient to pass through Okolona, Miss., and engage the services of Corporal Kernan, the fiery Ohio secessionist. In the revolutions through which Colonel Tudor must necessarily pass, he will find Corporal Kernan a very useful trencherman.

WHEN De Golyer Garfield talks about the "immaculate record" of the republican party, it is about time to put a slow-match to our civilization and publish the details in the Police Gazette.

THE McDuffie Journal pays a passing tribute to the weekly press of Georgia. We have taken frequent occasion to call attention to the fact that the country press of this state is unsurpassed by that of any state in the union in everything that pertains to character, standing and influence. Our weekly journals are not only a credit to the state—they are an element of the strength, and growth, and greatness of the commonwealth; and they bear perpetual testimony to the fact that Georgia has far outstripped her southern sisters, not only in substantial progress and prosperity, but in the more difficult solution of the political problems that have sorely vexed and harrassed us. In this matter, the weekly press of the state have been prominent in action and unerring in judgment.

GARFIELD'S net profit on the DeGolyer pavement contract was only five thousand dollars. And yet there are people who persist in saying that Garfield is not a patriot.

IF MRS. C'lara Morris is so anxious for the Chinese to go, why doesn't she get Mr. Clara Morris to give them a diff?

AND NOW, in what exalted position is it the duty of the electors of our widely-extended republican form of government to place General Fitz-John Porter? His friends should chip right in while the water is warm.

IN what part of the moral vineyard is Colonel Susannah B. Anthony pursuing her arduous labors?

THE organs are beginning to perceive that the negro exodus from Mississippi and Louisiana is various in its bearings. It is not only a bad thing for the negroes from a philanthropic point of view, but it is changing the political complexion of several republican strongholds in the two states. In short, they are waking up to the fact that the negroes who are leaving form the surplus of the colored population that can well be spared by the whites, whether the matter be viewed through the spectacles of an economist or a politician. Fate itself seems to be intent upon wiping out the last vestige of republicanism in the south.

MR. ROCKY HOAR should keep quiet until he stumbles over a keg of powder.

IF there are any more secessionists at the north who desire to advertise themselves, they are cordially invited to join Corporal Kernan at Okolona. There ought to be enough to swell the corporal's grand army to three privates and a trumpeter.

POSTSCRIPT.

CRANE and Robson, "Our Bachelors," are both of them duly married men.

DAVID DAVIS is called the Falstaff of the senate and some of his talk does sound very falstaffy.

THE dark course of 1880 will be that of the republican party. The dark horse will be Blackstone.

MR. JAMES BANKS, of Atlanta, is clerk of the senate committee on contingent expenses, of which Senator Hill is chairman.

REPRESENTATIVES LAY and Bland, of Missouri, have paired their votes and gone off healthseeking.

JOHN SHERMAN'S favorite ballad is, "I know a bank," supposed to be the First national of New York.

JIM. BLAINE is not the worst of the republican statesmen. He had his Mulligan, but Mulligan was not a widow.

"OUR SOUTH" is the name of a new southern drama now being played at the New York Bowery theater.

THERE is Corbin too! He was one of the presidential vote thieves of South Carolina and Hayes had to knuckle down to his contracts. It is tough on the Mormons, too!

SECOR ROBESON'S speech in the house yesterday was remarkably deficient. If he had tackled his late navy frauds he would have electrified the country.

CHIEF JOSEPH is writing a moral little Sunday-school romance in which double-O Howard figures as the "wicked boy." Joseph is evidently learning the ropes of southern civilization.

HAS Colonel Pelton the usufruct of Uncle Samuel's rheumatism? The old man is hopping around as lively as a fresh spring sparrow.

WHERE is the genial Webb Hayes this fine weather? We have not heard of him since he and the amiable Rogers got tangled up in the cider-bin below stairs.

HOUK, of Tennessee, is the radical shindine of the Knoxville district. He made a speech yesterday and it only proved him one of the slimiest fish under the green scum of the radical pool.

HARRY BALDWIN was shot down in Cincinnati by assassins, but there have been no highly civilized editorials upon the subject to compare with those lavished by the Ohio press upon our southern murders.

THE Cleveland Herald remarks that "it makes no difference how Jeff. Davis talks," and then proceeds to give him a deuce of a tongue-lashing because he has recently said something. This blooming radical editor should get him a well-regulated weather-gauge.

"OLD SI."

His Views on the Negro Pedestrianism of the Future.

As Old Si was studying a bill-board covered with minstrel pictures yesterday, one of his friends asked him:

"Uncle man, is yer gwine ter be down ter de cake-walk ter night?"

"What is eanny cake-walk an' what ar' er cake-walk no how?"

"Why, hits down at de chu'ch an' whar ale de boys an' de gals hez er walkin' match ter see who gits de prize cake, don't yer see?"

"Oh, yes, 'pears ter me dat I hez heer'd ob sum sich ridickelesumniss like dat, but I aint 'skribin' ter no sich hipperdromes dese sorter er times. But, go on—whenebber you niggers gits ter walkin' on de resumpshun track I'll be up dar close ter de string ter shake han's wid de winner."

"What's dat? On de 'resumpshun plan?'"

"Dat's what I sed—an' I'se speckin' wid ripe gums too, don't yer fergit hit! Whenebber you niggers gits ter kivverin' dem kidney feet ob yo's wid raw hide an' takes ter walkin' twixt de han'les ob de nezerecked plows ob Geoggy walkin' matches 'll be dere own rewahd in dis country. Ebbery darkey dat makes fo' akers an' er lap er day, den, 'll be boun' ter win er prize beer cake sweeter'n hunny an' war de champyin belt ob nigger independince resoomed! Dat's de kin'e ob cake-walks I'se hollerin' arter!"

The other negro didn't wait to borrow any tobacco that time.

IN GENERAL.

—Easter wedding cards are very handsome and new in style.

—A son of Tom Hughes is one of the beleaguered garrison at Ekowe.

—Mr. Whittier, sad to say, is in failing health, and unable to do any literary work

—M. Lepere, the new French minister of the interior, is the sixteenth man who has filled that post since the fall of the empire.

—General Garibaldi has given his formal consent to the scheme of his son to colonize New Guinea.

—Miss Mary Anderson commences an engagement at the Brooklyn academy of music on the 14th of April.

—The average railroad map is cut bias. The wide black lines show that there is but one way to get to any known place.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Prince Bismarck was born on the 1st of April, 1814. He has therefore just completed his sixty-fifth year; and he is no April fool either.

—The pay of the generals in the army of Mexico now aggregate $265,000. The opposition press is making capital out of such an excessive peace establishment.

—Mme. Mantilla wore at the recent fancy ball at the Austrian embassy, in Constantinople, the gorgeous costume of Zuleika, the last Moorish queen of Granada.

—Mr. Bret Harte and Mr. Henry James have been elected members of the new Rabelias club of London, formed to promote "earnestness, erudition and manly strength in literature."

—The Western Union company claims to have tested the new invention in telegraphy now owned by the newly organized American rapid telegraph company last year and to have found it of little practical value.

—Mayfair says: "I am credibly informed that the absence of Prince Leopold from his brother's nuptials was owing less to a slight knee-sprain than to a violent objection to the celebration of the marriage in tent."

—Sojourner Truth, who is living in her own small domicil in Battle Creek, Mich., is now one hundred and four years old. She is remarkably good health, her sight is still excellent, and she talks as entertainingly as ever.

—Professor C. V. Riley, entomologist of the department of agriculture, has resigned. He will continue the work already under his charge in the grasshopper region of the west, he being chief of the grasshopper commission appointed sometime ago.

—The two Prussian princes made a great impression at Windsor by their sturdy, stalwart, vigorous presence and bearing. The Red Prince, says Mr. Labouchere, looks a particularly awkward customer for an enemy. He is fair, thickset, bull-necked, but with a strong, handsome, determined face.

—It is rather a pity that the symbolism of rings is dying out or dead. When I was a boy it was the fashion for men on the look-out for wives to wear a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if they were engaged to be married they wore the ring on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth if they resolved upon bachelorhood. Thus the most sensitive and modest young lady might always with ease detect the matrimonial disposition of a man by a glance. But this fashion being gone, a girl has to make love to man before she can ascertain his views. This is hard upon the girl, and often very hard upon the man. The fashion, in my opinion, should be revived.—Mayfair.

—"What," says the Woman's Journal, "is a sadder sight than seeing a young bride sick at heart?" Why, sick at sea, of course; especially when you get a subject who paws the deck with her feet, digs her elbows into the rail, grasps her bursting temples with desparation and gurgles out, "Oh, my! oh, dear! oh, George!"—Waterloo Observer.

—The reason why Mr. Welsh was not invited to the recent royal wedding is because he was only a minister. None but ambassadors who represented their countries directly to the British sovereign and not through the foreign office, or envoys who represented sovereigns allied by blood or marriage with the house of Guelph, were asked.

—Reports from Castle Garden show an increase in emigration for the first quarter of 1879 of nearly thirty per cent. over that of the corresponding period of last year. The majority of these emigrants are German and their destination is the western states. If this sort of thing continues, Bismarck will have to transfer his headquarters to the trans-Mississippi.

—Senator Pendleton—"Gentleman George"—blinks about the hall and walks as if he had a ramrod down his back. He has a strong face with hair and whiskers tinged with gray. He is courtly in manner and just opposite of his veteran colleague, who snuffs generously, and occasionally varies the drowsiness of the senate by a blast of his conch into an immense bandanna.

—Frank C. Bangs, the tragedian, tells the Philadelphia Press that America's great actors thirty years ago were Hamblin, John R. Scott, Gus Adams, and the elder Booth; that Edwin Forrest took entire possession of the tragic stage a little later, and held it until Edwin Booth took it away from him; that neither Edwin Booth nor Davenport ever showed a spark of genius, although very artistic actors, while Edwin Adams was a "child of genius;" that Barrett is cold and conservative, and that McCullough may become Forrest's successor.

—Lieutenant Darien, who escaped at Isandula, was the champion three-mile runner of the university of Oxford, and won the inter-university prize at Lillie Bridge grounds. By the habit of swift running he had thus acquired and the excellent training he had undergone he was enabled to outstrip even the Zulus, who are considered the swiftest runners in the world. The fleetness displayed by Lieutenant Darien must have astonished his pursuers, who after awhile gave up the chase, striking their shields with their assegais in token of defeat.

—The trouble with the King of Burmah is that he is generally drunk—that he is generally drunker at some times than he is at other times, and as, when he is quite merry, one of his favorite pranks is to kill off his nobles and ministers, together with all their relatives on both sides of the house, there has been some little disapproval of his majesty's administration. In fact, unless the delirium tremens or the British come to the rescue the Burmese population will greatly diminish by his majesty's entertainments.

—If the twenty-five generals who hold the highest appointments in the French army thirteen served in the infantry, eight on the general staff, two in the cavalry, and two in the engineers; the artillery being, therefore, the only army of the service which is not represented among the officers filling the most important posts in the army. The average age of the twenty-five generals is between 58 and 59 years, the oldest being General de Cissey, who is 69 and the youngest two being General Davoust, chief of the general staff and General Galliffet commanding the ninth corps, neither of the latter two being yet 50 years of age. Altogether the officers holding the highest appointments in the French army are a body younger than those in the like position in any other Europeanforce. The youngest officer, General De Gallifet, is one of the s who has seen most service. In the Crimea he was mentioned in an order of the day for his gallant conduct at the capture of the Russian redoubts before Sebastopol. In the Mexican war he was again mentioned in an order of the day for his gallantry at Puebla when he was severely wounded, and at Sedan he led the famous charge of cavalry which is said to have excited the warm admiration of King William.

Let the Negroes Go.

Nashville Banner.

There are very many in the south who regard the restless spirit manifested by the negroes with grave apprehension. The negro has been and is still the laborer of the south. The place that he has held in the cotton field, particularly, would be hard to fill by one of another race. But the negroes have become, as a rule, thriftless and demoralized; yet while many farmers would willingly exchange them for the more intelligent and steady white laborers, there are those who still cling to negro labor, because they have no other experience with any other. But there is a gradual thinning going on of the negroes abandon the fields and the workshops in the south, others will come and take their places. It will take time for the south to revolutionize her present laboring system, but it must be done before we are again blessed with abundant prosperity. What we need is an influx of robust, determined, industrious, honest and far-seeing white immigrants. They are the kind of citizens that raise prosperity and build up great communities. Look at the rapid growth of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, all younger states than Tennessee, but all far in the advance of her in material wealth. It was white labor that made them what they are. Therefore, if the negroes will go, for every one that goes an effort should be made to replace him with a white man, and the state will lose nothing by the exchange.

Old Representatives Abroad.

Washington Post.

Minister Taylor is dead; Minister Maynard is visiting relations in Massachusetts; Minister Stoughton is traveling somewhere in Europe for his health; Minister Lowell has applied for and has lived a leave of absence and will shortly leave his post; Minister Welsh is dissatisfied with his salary and about ready to resign and come home; Minister Noyes is bobbing around the continent attending Grant banquets and condoling with Minister Welsh; Minister Seward is on his native heath, attending to pressing personal matters; Minister Marsh is sick and unable to attend to business, and Minister Foster is making preparations to come home on leave and assist in the occupancy of the late Senator Morton's shoes at present located in Indiana. Notwithstanding these varied diseases of body, mind and will, the ministers mentioned, our diplomatic relations with Germany, Turkey, Russia, Spain, Great Britain, France, China, Italy and Mexico continue to be of the most friendly character. There is not a ripple on the international surface, or the slightest prospect of a disturbance, so far as we are concerned, anywhere.

Give the Reader the News.

Jacksonville Sun and Press.

"It will be seen," said THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, "that we do not treat our readers as if they were children." We have s'en no remark so sensible, when such is founded on truth, as this one is, for an editorial so just and correct as one inspired by this sentiment. Some editors always assume a tone of some irate or half-educated reader, and, therefore, hesitate to insert an important piece of news because its general tenor will not be palatable, or because it does not run parallel with the preconceived views of some one who takes the paper. We repeat, treat your readers as if they were sensible, level-headed and generous people. It has been a rule of our life to read as much as is possible of what others think and say who do not agree with us. This rule has corrected many a "cock-a-bolt-on," and given an advantage of understanding as well as could the reasoning of others. There is no course so well calculated to lower the dignity and influence of the press as that of being mere parrots. Treat your readers, we say again, as if they were full grown and give them the news.

Wooing the Greenbackers.

New York Times, rep.

Colonel Lowe one of the "mutto-all" representatives from Alabama, is likely to fall to dispute wi h his southern brethren if he persists in telling what he knows about bull-dozing in the south. Being a national, he found, in his late canvass, that "the ruling race" were determined to crush him and his supporters unless they sought the reforms which they desired through the democratic party. Colonel Lowe, an ex-confederate, and an anti-republican, thus confirms the statements concerning the bulldozing of southern nationals lately published in The Times. Two or three equally explicit and authentic reports are made by other southern greenbackers, and the greenback men in congress may well pause before they lend themselves to the overthrow of the law which is designed to guar antee free suffrage. Curiously enough, the negroes, who cannot vote the republican ticket, are the right likely to train with the greenbackers, as there is to find some show of protection. What new phase of politics may arise from this, it is impossible to predict.

Nobody up North Wants Them.

Richmond State.

The colored immigrants into Kansas are doomed to a great disappointment. The white people there do not want them. This they did not think of before starting. They will find that they are more objectionable when coming in numbers than even the Chinese in California, and soon the cry all over the western states will be, "The negro must go." "No more black immigration from the south!" They will find in the end that the oft-repeated assertion, "The white people of the south are your best friends," is no idle tale, but a very sober reality. Put twenty thousand southern colored men in any western or New England state, and see how long they would be tolerated on any footing, much less as social or political equals.

The Minority View.

Washington National Republican.

The duty of the republican minority in congress to fight the battles of the party in that body is now conceded to be an impegative requisite of the situation. A full, prolonged and exhaustive debate upon the pending differences between the two parties will necessarily ensue, and then, if the republicans fail by means of their argument and legitimate parliamentary warfare to overcome the seditious designs of the Bourbons, the veto power of the executive may be properly invoked. This plan will serve to enlighten the country regarding those designs and show that the Bourbons rely solely upon brute force for the accomplishment of their purposes.

The Radicals and Okolona.

Chicago Times.

There is ground for a strong suspicion that The Okolona Southern States, whose rampant, fire-eating editorials are now regularly used for the purpose of firing the northern heart, is really published in the interes of the republican national committee, and with funds furnished by that organization. The ostensible publisher of The Southern States is an Ohio man, and copies of the paper are regularly mailed to all the leading republican newspapers in the north. A small and inaccessible southern town has been selected by the radical leader in order to prevent the exposure which the scheme would be sure to meet in a larger place.

An Old-Time Fraud.

Boston Gazette.

Executive sessions of the senate are always secret, but a movement to make them public is reported in Washington. Those in favor of open sessions say that the secret feature is used mainly to perpetuate one of the glaring abuses of the civil service, the swapping of offices among senators, popularly known as the "courtesy of the senate," and that to make them public would be a decisive step in real civil service reform.

Ancient History Doing Duty.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Frye made a furious speech in the house yesterday. He actually dragged the body of the late John Brown around the forensic arena and shook the scalp of Dred Scott in the face of his paralyzed auditors. Ancient political history is in demand now.

They Occupy too Much Space.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississipi, and Mr. Will H. Kernan, of Ohio, occupy rather more than they are entitled to of the limited space of northern republican papers. States can be saved without them.

The Hope of the Stalwarts.

Detroit Post.

We are confident of a victory in 1880, because there is a great awakening, a general revival among the stalwart republicans, which is felt everywhere, from the white house to the farthest log-cabin on the frontier.

The Search Abandoned.

New York Star.

Mr. Hayes has abandoned his search for an old line whig. He reached this conclusion, it is said, after consultation with some of the best informed undertakers in the country.

Send Him a Gun.

Philadelphia Times.

Everybody in the south seems to carry a pistol except the fool-killer. If it were otherwise, the editor of that ridiculous paper at Okolona, Mississippi, wouldn't be alive now.

One of the Best.

Akron, Ohio, Commercial.

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, is positively one of the best papers in the world.

A Red-Hot Team.

Boston Post.

Henri Rochefort and Bob Toombs would hitch up well together!

On the Improve.

Marietta Journal.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION gets better and better.

An Off Year.

Brooklyn Union.

This is to be an off year in fruit and politics.

Human Nature.

Within a dell
Where cowslips dwell
A love lorn frog
Sat on a log.

With sighing croak
His love he spoke
For Polly Wogg,
A lady frog.

She swore that she
Would faithful be—
And never wed
Aught else, she said.

And as she spoke
A fatal stroke
Kerflopped her frog
From off his log!

With piercing shriek
The maiden meek
Leaped from her log
Into the bog.

His murd'rer here
To distant shore
Her lover dead
With riven head,

And skinning him,
He served each limb
All broiled on toast
To hungry host.

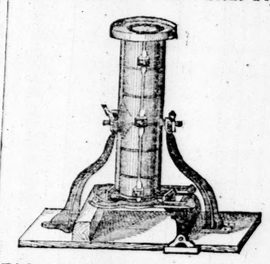
But in that bog
Lives a log
Another frog
Loved Polly Wogg.

And such is life—
Come death, come strife,
Our Polly Wogg
Loves to be free!

—St. Louis Times-Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Richardson's C rbonized Stone Pipe



Richardson's Patent Pipe Mould.

Now is the time to make your fortune by manufacturing my

Carbonized Stone Pipe.

Every city in the South must have a system of Sewerage or

YELLOW FEVER.

MY PIPE IS THE

Cheapest and Best,

and is therefore bound to gain preference in other cities as it has in Atlanta.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH

have purchased the right for Fulton, DeKalb, Clayton and Coweta Counties, although they were making the old common Cement Pipe before, which was inferior to mine and cost more to make.

Parties wishing to negotiate for County or State Rights can do so by calling on me at any time this or next week, at Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., or by addressing me in future at 703 Sanson street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE RICHARDSON.

690 apr1 dtf

$15,000 FOR $1

IN THE

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Which draws April 15, 1879.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

Don't overlook the opportunity.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of $15,000 is		$15,000
1 Prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 Prize of	5,000 is	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500 are	5,000
2 Prizes of	1,000 are	2,000
10 Prizes of	500 are	5,000
50 Prizes of	100 are	5,000
100 Prizes of	50 are	5,000
200 Prizes of	25 are	5,000
500 Prizes of	10 are	5,000
1,000 Prizes of	5 are	5,000
27 Approximation Prizes, amounting to		2,925
1,894 Prizes amounting to		$67,925

WHOLE TICKETS $1.

Club rates upon application.

All the above prizes will be drawn at this drawing.

The following numbers drew the first three prizes in the ordinary drawing of Feb. 28:

No. 72,207 drew $14,000.
SOLD IN ALBANY.
No. 40,497 drew $8,000.
SOLD IN NEW YORK.
No. 27,510 drew $4,000.
SOLD IN PITTSBURGH.

Address all orders to our General Eastern Agents, WILLIAMSON & CO., 559 Broadway, New York.

The Kentucky State Lottery has, during its existence, paid more money in prizes than any lottery, domestic or foreign, whose tickets are sold in this country. The drawings take place twice a month, under sworn Commissioners of the State, and are published in the N. Y. Herald, Staats Zeitung, and Louisville Commercial. And all out-of-town ticket holders are mailed a copy of the official Drawing as soon as received. All prizes are cashed without deduction, on presentation, and no one outside of the winners are made aware of the fact of their being richer by thousands of dollars but themselves, for we will not, under any circumstances, publish the names of persons drawing Capital Prizes for the purpose of drawing custom to our lottery.

The next drawing April 30, 1879.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.

Reliable Agents Wanted in every Town.

15 apr1 wlt d4t apr8 8 & 10 nxt alongside re ma

CHAS. F. CLARK, PRES. | EDW'D F. RANDOLPH, TREAS.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED A. D. 1849.

THE BRADSTREET COMPY

Improved Mercantile Agency,

Principal Office 279, 281 and 283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Branch offices in all the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada; in London, England; also a Continental Correspondence.

ATLANTA OFFICE—JAMES'S BANK BLOCK.

APRIL BOOK JUST RECEIVED. NO MERchant selling a bill outside of the city should be without a copy. One bill saved will pay the subscription for a year.

JOHN A. GOIN, Manager.

468mch30,apr1d&5th

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

A HOME

In Thomas County

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1,250 ACRES OF LAND in one body, seven miles from Thomasville, Georgia. The place has a four room frame Dwelling, splendid water, new Gin House, screw and Gin. 250 acres of open land under good fence; balance heavily timbered—Hagand Hammock. Splendidly situated for a Sheep Farm or for Stock Raising. Well watered. Lakes and streams abound with fish, and the shooting is fine. For sale because I have no use for the land and want the money. Terms, $4,000 cash—worth $1,000. Address E. M. SMITH,
491 mar25 d1w tues fri Thomasville, Ga.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Dublin only sells whisky by the gallon.

—Ferocious dogs bite Marietta children.

—The sharks near Tybee are becoming alarmingly voracious.

—An Elberton cow has given birth to five calves in eleven months—triplets and twins.

—Calhoun county boasts of a colt eight days old which is perfectly white.

—The North and South railroad has reached Hamilton.

—Lawrenceville has reasonable hope that it will get her branch road.

—Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Roswell, is still improved, though unable to speak.

—Fires raged fearfully in Sumter and Lee counties last Sunday, occasioning considerable damage.

—A colored baby was left alone with a burning candle in Marion county the other day with fatal result.

—Hon. Joseph Pou, of Columbus, has been selected to deliver the memorial address at Talbotton.

—Mr. James W. Parks, of Ellijay, a highly esteemed citizen, was fatally crushed last week under a sawlog.

—Sunday's fires in Schley county swept a territory twelve miles long and six miles wide.

—As the ordinary's contest, Judge Olin, of Dade, has not arrived at any decision, he will consult with the attorney-general.

—The mill-house of Mr. John Atkinson, in Calhoun county, was destroyed by an incendiary last Saturday night.

—Mr. F. H. Taylor, the artist, is visiting mountain regions of north Georgia on a sketching tour for the Harpers.

—April didn't bring her overcoat with her, so she is in a very awkward predicament.

—Murray county is investing largely in cotton. It is to be feared that the farmers of north Georgia will continue to raise meal-and-bacon cotton.

—A band of genial highwaymen attempted to rob Mr. Thomas Adams, of Greenville within a few steps of his residence, night.

—Mr. Shelverton, of Macon, has successfully accomplished the wonderful gastronomic feat of eating thirty quails in thirty minutes.

—Georgia is clearly ahead of the world in business.

—Major William H. Howard, Jr., a son of Mr. G. J. Howard, of this city, died in Augusta Wednesday after a short illness. He was a prominent and popular young man of Augusta.

—A single seven foot from tip to tip was killed in Newton county the other day. Mr. Sish Hawkins, of the Enterprise, is in possession of the plumes of the bird of frightful dimensions.

—The people of Wilkes want to hear Chancellor Orr lecture on the dog law, and the Moffett bell-punch, and the Washington Gazette suggests the first Tuesday as a good day.

—During Saturday's storm in Americus a portion of the heavy folding doors of a cotton warehouse was blown against Mrs. J. H. Pollock, of Buena Vista, knocking her down and rendering her unconscious for a time.

—The Count Johannes B. G., of the Talbotton Register, attends church in Barnesville. He judge from this that he is preparing to give some other widow an opportunity of refusing his hand and heart, instead of an alleged orange grove in Florida.

—A Washington negro named Buck Reeves is starving his horse to death and brags of the matter as a good joke. And yet some people hesitate whether to prosecute for cruelty to animals. Hesitation of such amounts, in effect, to an invitation to fiends to exhibit their brutality.

—The American Republican learns from a gentleman from near the scene of a conflagration that on Wednesday last a house in the place of Mr. William Allen, four miles south of Americus, was burned. A negro who was just old enough to crawl shut up in the house and before help arrived was cremated.

—The Talbotton Register says that last Monday night, during a heavy rainfall, the residence of Mr. William Allen, near Talbotton, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. There were ten bales of cotton piled up under the building, which were also burned." The total loss is about $1,500.

—The Marietta Journal says that Mr. T. Griffin, a painter of that place, while on his way home on Powder Springs road, about dark Tuesday evening of last week, was set upon by two tramps, one of whom grabbed him by the throat and the other presented a pistol at his face. The tramps went through his pockets of $2.15 and choked him until insensible. A young man came along and the thieves decamped.

—The Marietta Journal says that as an indication of the short corn crop of last year, there have been shipped to this point since December 1st, 15,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 bushels of meal, or at 40 ear loads, about 2,000 ear loads the year before. The receipts have increased, as there have been shipped by rail since September 1st, 2,000 bales of cotton, several hundred by wagon and, with the number in the warehouses, will amount to over 10,000 bales. This is an excess in shipment of 2,410 bales over the same last year.

—The Marietta Journal says that Mrs. Jesse Scroggins, a widow lady, living near Powder Springs, who has several children, buried her ten year old boy Thursday morning and after a diligent search she found him hanging from a loft in the stable. Evidently he had attempted to climb through a small opening into the loft, but slipped, his head caught on the side of the plank, leaving his body dangling in the air by the neck, and being unable to extricate himself from his perilous position, life was soon extinct. He had been dead about two hours when he was found.

—The Macon Telegraph says that a month or two ago, Mr. Hobbs, the postmaster at Bailey, Georgia, on the Macon and Brunswick railroad, was suspected of some irregularities in the conduct of his office. The matter came to the attention of Captain John Frey, one of the brightest detectives in the United States secret service in the south, and he set to work to develop the case. The usual device of decoy letters was resorted to and the erring Hobbs fell easily into the ambush. It was made evident that he had been tampering with the mails, and especially with registered letters. Captain Frey, as soon as his evidence against him was complete, took a run down the road to Macon, and the thieves decamped.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 15-16d; in New York at 11c; in Atlanta at 10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northwesterly, generally lower temperature and rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 3, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rain fall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.05	57	43	N. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.16	44	30	N. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.21	50	29	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.15	60	68	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.17	61	68	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.05	74	81	N. W	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.18	50	74	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.15	51	45	N. W	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.14	61	59	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.09	49	91	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—Force of WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 20, inclusive; High, 20 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 3, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	29.85	50	58	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
11 m	29.92	65	42	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2 p. m	29.87	67	41	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
4 m	29.98	4	33	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p m	30.08	52	58	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
12 m	30.09	51	49	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29.994 | Maximum ther.....57
Mean daily ther.....47.75 | Minimum ther.....37
Mean daily humid'y.....49.33 | Total rainfall......00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dlt

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
508 mar25, 79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
100 mar7 dlm

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

ATLANTA, April 3d, 1879.

Postponement.

The lecture of Professor Jno. W. Glenn has been unavoidably postponed from Thursday to Friday night, April 4th. He will lecture at the Hall of the Georgia Academy of Science, No. 9 West Mitchell street, Friday, April 4th, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Which shall it be—Holbach or Moses?" The public are cordially invited.
H. B. LEE, M. D., Secretary.

Bazar Notes.

—The little girls of the city are in a quiver of excitement over the little doll house or fairy palace designed for the Bazar by Mrs. Judge Montgomery, and expect their little beaux to vote for them.

—Of fishing the children are fond,
And so there will be a pond,
And each one who baits as the ladies wish
Will surely capture a little fish.

There will be served a la Japanese,
A fish supper—the Bazar Tea,
Just how they look and what they are,
See for yourself at the Bazar.

—Among the chief sensations
To the congress of all nations,
Of every country of the present day
Its bright hue I hunting will display.

A Temperance Lecture

Will be given at the Court House, Saturday night, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Drunkard's Doom" by JACK MOUED.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Richardson's Carbonized Stone-Pipe.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 4 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Summer overcoats are in order.

—Whitewashing is now in order.

—Fat turkeys are scarce in this market.

—The streets are full of mud and slush.

—Carter's Fancy Flour stands the highest.

—The best Flour ever sold in this market is Carter's Fancy. We know it.

—The Kimball serves its guests with new sliced tomatoes.

—The beautiful elm trees at the city hall are in full foliage.

—It is said that Ashburn slings were invented by an Atlanta news-boy.

—An exchange urges the legislature to "chop out the sot's dog."

—Eighteen marriages are booked to come off in Atlanta during the next sixty days.

—Mr. H. W. Sibley, president of the Air Line railway, is at the Kimball House.

—It is rumored that the Griffin minstrel troupe will soon visit Atlanta and give a performance.

—Arrangements are being perfected on a large scale for the celebration of the 26th in Atlanta.

—The grass of the city hall park has come up in profusion, and soon the mower will have to be put to work upon it.

—One who knows says that mixed voices do not produce half as much music as mixed drinks.

—The game law took effect on the first instant, and sportsmen will have to lay aside their shot guns for several months.

—Atlanta justices of the peace had a quiet day of it yesterday. No criminal and very little civil business was transacted.

—Colonel Rushton, of the Georgia railroad shops, is having a number of the locomotive smoke stacks of that road painted in superb style.

—Now do ladies begin to deck their spring bonnets with everything that they can pile upon them. The ornaments are on deck, as it were.

—Oakland cemetery never looked more beautiful than at present. The lots are all being looked after and the hedges and evergreens are being pruned and remodeled.

—Mr. E. P. Chamberlin is having constructed a handsome brick residence on Whitehall street at the corner of Peters. It will cost when finished about eight thousand dollars.

—A piece of lemon upon a corn will relieve it in a day or so. It should be renewed night and morning. The free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough.

A lemon eaten before breakfast every day for a week or two will entirely prevent the feeling of lassitude peculiar to the approach of spring. Perhaps its most valuable property is its absolute power of deserting any of the injurious and even dangerous ingredients entering into the composition of so very many of the cosmetics and face powders in the market. Every lady should subject her toilet powder to this test. Place a teaspoonful of the suspected powder in a glass and add the juice of a lemon. If effervescence takes place it is an infallible proof that the powder is dangerous, and its use should be avoided, as it will ultimately injure the skin and destroy the beauty of the complexion.

WHAT THEY THINK.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE PISTOL

A Universal Condemnation of the Methods of Barbarism, and a Demand for Obedience to Law by Both Gentleman and Ruffian—Improving Public Sentiment.

TIPTON (TENN.) RECORD: It is a base and cowardly habit; near two thousand years ago a great writer said that the honest man needed no weapon but his honesty, and the same is as true to-day.

WASHINGTON POST: The recent tragedy at Atlanta has elicited a general expression in the southern papers in favor of parting with the pistol as a pocket companion. It is a good movement, and we trust it will continue to boom until the desired reform is consummated.

JACKSONVILLE SUN AND PRESS: Law does not change men's natures, but does it do much towards refining the opinions or habits of a people. There is something radically wrong in the custom of settling every little dispute by appealing to the pistol, and of a people setting down quietly and seeing this go on for generations and approving the custom.

MOBILE REGISTER: A law against carrying concealed weapons, to be effective, should not only prohibit the carrying of such weapons but the owning, possessing, buying or selling or the introduction or importation into the state of any small side arms of any sort whatsoever. If the practice is to be broken up it must be done thoroughly. The penalty for violation should be fine and imprisonment, and the law should be so worded that it would be impossible for any violator to escape either the fine or imprisonment.

CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER: There is peace and order in every southern state, except where the peace is broken and order is disturbed by men and boys shooting at each other and wounding and killing each other, about some trifle that would have been thought nothing of had they slept on it. But they have pistols in their pockets. One hot word brings on another, the deadly weapons are ingged out, and the quondam friends blaze away at each other until one is disabled or the pistols are empty. It is a shame and reproach to each and every one of us.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE: The point of beginning is the monster evil known as carrying deadly weapons. Out of this evil have grown dueling and the sickening record of life-taking in moments of anger by men who convert their persons into walking arsenals. Harpily for civilization the barbarism of dueling now excites little other emotions than popular disgust and contempt. Not that other relic of barbarism, carrying deadly weapons, has yet to be uprooted. Public sentiment, without whose active, determined co-operation the law is powerless, is responsible for this most pernicious evil, for it has done little to make persons who practice it feel that their acts are acts of lawlessness.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER: The increase of crime is in direct ratio with the decrease of handjags. There is talk every now and then of abolishing capital punishment altogether. Let it be done, and every man will be a walking arsenal and every man the proprietor of a small grave-yard. The reverse of the above proposition is what is wanted—that the execution of capital punishment upon those guilty of capital offenses shall be more speedy and certain than it is. An improvement in our judicial methods is needed, and a sterner public sentiment. It would be well, too, to reverse the adage for awhile and proclaim that it is better that one innocent man should suffer than that ninety and nine murderers should escape scot free.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE: Carrying concealed weapons is almost wholly confined in the north to the criminal and suspected classes, who are under the social ban, and on whom the officers of the law keep strict surveillance. A man who habitually fills his hip pocket with implements of death is regarded as an enemy to law and order and society. The stigma of reproach is fastened on him. He cannot shake it off except by shaking the deadly weapons out of his hip pocket, and proving by his acts that he is worthy of the respect of the law-abiding elements. When public sentiment becomes as healthy in the south none but the disreputable classes will be found guilty of the barbarous, murderous practice of loading themselves down with deadly weapons. Possession of them will fix their identity.

TUSCUMBIA (ALA.) DISPATCH: We are glad to know that there is a growing public sentiment against the cruel, cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons. The lives of hundreds of the truest and best men have been sacrificed on account of the folly of men making walking arsenals of themselves. Tears and grief and wretchedness it has caused in this land and is still causing gloomy commentary on American civilization. The press of the state, prior to the meeting of the general assembly, with a unison in urging upon that body the enactment of such laws as would suppress this vicious practice. Yet no action was taken and more than one-half of the young men of the country go about with a huge revolver in the seat of their breeches carrying and seeking an opportunity for the destruction of human life.

RICHMOND STATE: There was a time in many of our older states, within the memory of people still living, when for a young man to carry a weapon of any kind, even a dirk knife, was sufficient to drive him out of society and cause him to be avoided. No lady would be seen by his company, and the people shunned him as a leper dangerous to the community. But the intention of the revolver, we suppose, and the ease with which these weapons could be obtained, rapidly worked a change in this healthy feeling, and what was once looked upon with abhorrence as a coward ly practice, and a high offense against good breeding, soon came to be considered the most essential part of a gentleman's outfit in life. But we can restore this healthful public sentiment in society, and it is our duty to do it as rapidly as possible.

VICKSBURG COMMERCIAL: We notice that it has been proposed in the Tennessee legislature to tax dealers in fire arms and to levy also a specific tax on each pistol, bowie knife or the like sold or offered for sale. This seems to us to strike at the root of the evil. Let it be treated as a general and dangerous nuisance, and abated or regulated as such, like the retail selling of liquors. Place such tax on pistols, bowie knives pistol cartridges, and the like, in the hands of all dealers or in possession of individuals, as will amount to a prohibition of sale, or raise sufficient revenue to employ detectives, and a force for the enforcement of the laws. Place a tax of twenty-five dollars or more on each pistol sold, or five dollars on each box of pistol cartridges, the same on bowie knives, sword canes, etc., and we will guarantee the dangerous habit, and expensive luxury of the lawless and violent, will be greatly curbed if not rapidly exterminated. We are sure it cannot be done too soon.

FERNANDINA MIRROR: The more influential journals do not seem to touch the vital point of this matter. While calling for the enforcement of the law, they entirely overlook the public opinion that must necessarily go before the law, and without which all laws are inoperative. Moral teachings must be brought to the aid of the law and create a sentiment before which all men will pause ere rushing into fatal disputes. The fact that the men who have heretofore figured in these broils have been looked upon as heroes is a bad lesson to the youth who must soon fill their places in life. When a gentleman can decline these personal conflicts without losing caste there will be some progress in the right direction; until that shall be the case, we shall continue to see Christian gentlemen, in a land where all have the benefits of gospel teaching, carrying concealed weapons in violation of all law and ready to use them upon each other on almost any provocation, however slight.

HOUSTON TELEGRAM: The desperadoes so far from seeking to cover their murderous designs with the mantle of darkness and secrecy usually select a most public place, and one which is usual y supposed to be sacred from the invasion of the assassin. Of late the favorite place for the murderer to ply his art is in the crowded supper-room of the hotel and in the eating-room of the railway station. Here he is most likely to find people off their guard, and entirely unprepared for his attacks, as so far from hesitating to murder his victim in the presence of witnesses, he courts publicity. Since there should be no glory in the act unless done in the presence of an astonished an awe-struck crowd. As for any fear of punishment, the perpetrator knows from the annals of crime in the state that the yearly ratio of executions to murders is twelve hangings to three hundred murders, and that at this rate of risk the professional murderer is engaged in a much safer business than that of the railroad engineer, conductor or brakesman, or of a dozen trades and professions pursued by good citizens for a livelihood.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES: What is needed is not so much to create the impression that the practice is dangerous and damaging, and entirely indefensible, as to arouse a sentiment which is hostile to it, and which at all times and under all circumstances will make war upon it. Only in this way is there any hope of abating the evil. As long as a community contents itself with admitting that the practice is wrong and a disgrace to a civilized people, it will continue, and homicides will be of frequent occurrence. Laws and courts will be powerless to abate it. When, however, the people take hold of the question with an aggressive determination like that displayed in a political campaign or in any other matter in which they are deeply interested, it will not be long before the pistols, knives and brass knuckles are laid aside. Men will then attend to their daily duties with a freedom and confidence that they have not felt for a long time. The few who still cling to the disgraceful practice the courts will deal with promptly and effectually.

"LEX" IN NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT: A few years prior to the war the habit of the people in a certain section of the state of carrying concealed weapons was so general as it now unfortunately is. About this time the state enacted a law making the carrying of concealed weapons an offense, punishable for the first offense with both fine and imprisonment, and increasing the nature of its punishment for subsequent offenses. This statute was rigorously enforced in the part of the state I allude to, and in a short time the barbarous custom of carrying concealed weapons totally ceased. For some reason unknown to subsequent statutes have omitted leaving it to the discretion of the judge whether or not he should imprison the offender, and also to his discretion the amount of the fine he should impose. Let the old law be reenacted requiring the judge both to imprison and fine, and for the first offense the imprisonment not to be less than thirty days and for subsequent offenses increase the fine and imprisonment, and the entire state will be in a short time absolutely free from this great evil. Fines will seldom deter men from the infraction of the law, but imprisonment will overcome the most obdurate.

MEMPHIS APPEAL: Murder belongs to a barbarous age, uncivilized natures that have not been taught to impose upon themselves those restraints that are the recognized evidences of civilization. It is the recourse of those who are a law unto themselves, who regard themselves superior to all law, human or divine, and who go armed, prepared, often boastfully prepared to take life on any pretext that, to themselves may be provocation that will justify it. They are murderers at heart. In the south much of the prevalent crime is of this capital character, and it is largely due to a defective public opinion, which treats lightly of the loss of human life, and invests with too much importance the disputes of individuals and their quarrels. Then, there is the cowardly habit of carrying concealed weapons, which brings in its train offensive speech and manner, a swaggering recklessness, a bold, defiant, impudent and often brutal aggressiveness on the part of young men who, permitted by parents and guardians to go unchecked, suddenly find themselves classed among the criminals of the country, hunted by sheriffs, marked as child wife, fleeing they know not whither, and leaving behind them honest, regarded as an enemy to law and order and society. The stigma of reproach is fastened on him. He cannot shake it off except by shaking the deadly weapons out of his hip pocket, and proving by his acts that he is worthy of the respect of the law-abiding elements. When public sentiment becomes as healthy in the south none but the disreputable classes will be found guilty of the barbarous, murderous practice of loading themselves down with deadly weapons. Possession of them will fix their identity.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: Back of this bloody Frankfort clash back of all the murders and lawlessness which manifest themselves in this state, is the unrestricted practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons. No state in the union has a more stringent law against the practice than Kentucky. We regret to say that no state in the union is more indifferent to the execution of such a law. Did our last legislature mean anything when it passed additional measures for the public safety in amending the statute relating to the carrying of pistols and other weapons? Did Kentuckians ever expect to get their state out of a rut, and send her spinning along the ringing grooves of progress by bringing immigrants and capitalists within her borders, the law must be made supreme. The revolver must become recognized as a mark of reproach and shame, like the indelible brand fixed on the brow of the murderer Cain. He who bears weapons habitually must have a stigma set upon him. He who is afraid of his fellow citizens in his personal grievances must be given to understand that talk is for communities where brute force—violence is the supreme rule of conduct. Let us begin at first principles. Public sentiment can make it a staging disgrace for a man to walk about among his fellow men armed like an arsenal. Kentucky is not ready to be remanded to savagery. It rests with her people to say whether she will have peace and law and order within her borders, or violence and bloodshed.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE: When our typical gentlemen murder one another in the public streets it is plain that there is something defective in the social organization by which such gentlemen are evolved. It is time for the people of these states to look in the consequence of tolerating such a condition of things, and to try, if possible, to change it. We claim to be a law abiding people, but such a claim is a mockery, a delusion, a snare when the law is set at naught with impunity by men who ought to be models and examples for their neighbors. We believe that at last public opinion on this point has been aroused, and that it will be a long time before we look on the men who, in future, make our streets highways arenas for gladiatorial combats. Expressions of vigorous reprobation come to us from all parts of the country in regard to the recent terrible crimes. Let us hope that these will be followed by equally vigorous prosecution and punishment of the offenders. We, in this city, and this state, should consider that we are no better than Kentucky or Tennessee, or Alabama, but we have reason to believe that the time is passing away when eminent and respectable citizens could slaughter one another and still be considered not assassins, but heroes. It is full time for the change. If New Orleans is to be regarded as one of the great cities of the world ought to be regarded, she must show that the rights of the person as well as the rights of property are protected by laws which are not relaxed for the benefit of the gentleman any more than for the benefit of the ruffian.

GAINESVILLE (FLORIDA) SUN: The manner and extent of carrying deadly weapons can be depended upon as a reliable index of the social and moral status of a community. If the manner is open and defiant and the extent general and continuous, it shows that there is but little pretense in the public thought to a regard of the sacred value of human life. If the manner is concealed and the extent general, it reveals that in the public opinion there is a conflict between an external pretense of high regard of the value of human existence and an internal disregard of the outward profession. If there is no carrying of deadly weapons at all, it shows that the public conscience has been brought to a status of development and civilization that makes it sensitive to the high worth and dignity of human life. The practice of carrying concealed weapons is a common one in this country. Even boys of only sixteen summers are anxious to possess themselves of pistols. We have noticed with regret this practice in our community. It is an evil that needs to be corrected. The impure moral sentiment that stands related to this evil, as cause to effect, needs to be corrected. The public confidence ought to be transformed by rebuking that it may utter an implacable and unqualified condemnation of it. The judge on the bench, the lawyer before the jury, the editor in his sanctum, the minister in the pulpit and all good men in all positions ought to strive to correct this crime against society and against the laws of the land by correcting what we have already indicated to be its primary cause. Let the practice of carrying concealed weapons be adjudged a crime by public conscience and opinion as it is by the statute of our state. But the law ought not to be made to await this quickening of the public conscience.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, now open and ready for inspection.

Immense stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Summer Silks, Persian Vestings, Brocade and Water-Stripe Grenadine, Buntings, Debages, Mohairs, Satin and Water-Stripe Silk, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION called to our line of BLACK TAPPESEIRS SILKS. Finest Silk fabric yet made.

HOSIERY—Most beautiful stock ever exhibited in Atlanta. Table Linen, Towels, Victoria Lawns, Linen de Ludle, French Mull, India Mull, in large quantities. Cheapest Handkerchiefs in the market.

Carpets and House Furnishing Goods—Our entire line of Carpets, Mattings, Shades, Lace Curtains, will be in this week. Arriving daily.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything new in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Largest line ever offered in any Boot and Shoe Store. Call and examine our entire stock. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

103 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

THE SEWER QUESTION.

Important Action of The City.

It is the subject of general and favorable comment that the sewer committee are at work in earnest to do all the finances of Atlanta will allow for the sewers of the city. The contract for the 3,400 feet of large sewer pipe has been awarded to Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, who will fill the city's order with Richards-on's patent carbonized stone pipe. This pipe has been exhibited in Atlanta for some days past by Mr. George Richardson, the patentee, who comes highly recommended from Philadelphia. Mayor Calhoun says that at present in favor of Richards-on's sewers, yet he admits that this is the best sewer pipe he has ever seen and thinks it will give perfect satisfaction. Professor Land, one of the best chemists in the country, has made a careful analysis of the composition and says he has great faith in the pipe. His high recommendation is as good a guarantee as could be asked. The pipe is made by the following process: One fifth part of best English cement is mixed with four-fifths of Rosendale or Louisville cement. This mixture is then mixed with fine sharp sand in the proportion of carrying concealed weapons was so gen- of carrying concealed deadly weapons. No state in the union has a more stringent law against the practice than Kentucky. We regret to say that no state in the union is more indifferent to the execution of such a law. Did our last legislature mean anything when it passed additional measures for the public safety in amending the statute relating to the carrying of pistols and other weapons? Did Kentuckians ever expect to get their state out of a rut, and send her spinning along the ringing grooves of progress by bringing immigrants and capitalists within her borders, the law must be made supreme. The revolver must become recognized as a mark of reproach and shame, like the indelible brand fixed on the brow of the murderer Cain. He who bears weapons habitually must have a stigma set upon him. He who is afraid of his fellow citizens in his personal grievances must be given to understand that talk is for communities where brute force—violence is the supreme rule of conduct. Let us begin at first principles. Public sentiment can make it a staging disgrace for a man to walk about among his fellow men armed like an arsenal. Kentucky is not ready to be remanded to savagery. It rests with her people to say whether she will have peace and law and order within her borders, or violence and bloodshed.

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SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., April 3, 1879.

Cherokee Circuit	12	Eastern Circuit	20
Brunswick Circuit	14	Atlanta Circuit	39

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Argument concluded.

No. 2. Rogers vs. Smith, et. al. Claim, from Washington. Argued. Evans & Hines, for plaintiff in error. H. D. D. Twiggs, contra.

Nos. 4 and 6. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 5. Snell vs. Jackson, et. al. Rule, from Washington. Evans & Hines, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

SUPREME COURT.

No. 50 Johnson, et. al. vs. Mayor, etc., of Macon. Injunction, from Bibb. Whittle & Whittle; Lyon & Gresham, for plaintiffs in error. Bacon & Rutherford; Hill & Harris; S. H. Jemison; Lanier & Anderson, contra.

Pending the reading of the record by Mr. Whittle, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. CLIFFORD ANDERSON, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The court was engaged the entire day in the further trial of the case of Morrison vs. Ketchner. The argument is proceeding and will be concluded this forenoon.

No call of the docket this morning.

R. E. Lee Fire Company.

Yesterday was the 8th anniversary of R. E. Lee fire company. The history of the company is an honor to itself and to the department of which it is such an efficient member. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President, Julius Stroup; foreman, William Thelin; secretary, E. H. Chamberlin; treasurer, J. M. Johnston; 1st director, Max Baer; 2d director, William Edwards; 1st hose director, D. B. Longee; 2d hose director, J. O. White; 1st axeman, J. B. Harman; delegate, S. D. Haslett.

Cold.

As we write in the early hours of the morning it is cold. The wind has blown from the northwest for twelve hours and the temperature has fallen to a danger.nsly low degree. There will be frost this morning and the fruit is in danger. It is hoped that the threats of this sudden snap will pass harmlessly by.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Judge O. A. Lochrane returned to the city yesterday from a visit to the west.

—Professor John W. Glenn, of Jefferson, Ga., is a guest of the Markham.

—Mr. L. B. Perry, of New York, is at the Markham.

—Judge John P. King, of Augusta, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. J. G. Truitt, one of the leading citizens of LaGrange, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. J. B. Connally, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday on a visit.

—Mr. B. F. Stone, of Macon, passed through the city yesterday.

—Mr. W. W. Williamson, of Milledgeville, is in the city.

—Mr. R. S. Wynn and wife, of Macon, were at the Kimball yesterday.

—Mr. G. D. Kempebrew, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. E. J. Hanson and wife, of Fort Valley, are in the city.

—Mr. Arthur L. Wood, of Macon, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. L. D. Anderson, of Newnan, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Mr. George W. Jordan and wife, of Hawkinsville, are visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. J. W. Hinton, of Covington, is in the city.

—Mr. J. O. Waddell, of Polk county, was in the city yesterday.

—Colonel John G. Trammell, of Tallulah Falls, is in the city.

—Mr. Harry Geisendorff, representing the Frankfort flour mills of Cincinnati, is stopping at the Markham.

—General J. J. Byrne, of Fort Worth, Texas, is in the city stopping at the Markham.

—North Georgia Citizen: Miss Emma Brotherton, daughter of W. H. Brotherton, of Atlanta, paid her relatives in this place a brief visit during the early part of the week. This charming young lady was on her way to attend school in Washington City.

—Mr. J. G. Trammell, late of the Piedmont hotel, Gainesville, Ga., has leased the hotel at Talulah Falls for three years, and will take possession at once and fit it up for visitors. Mr. Trammel is one of the best hotel keepers in north Geo gia and will, with the natural advantages around him, make the falls a very pleasant summer resort.

A Card.

Mr. C. H. England takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he is located at Austell & Mangum's, 26 and 28 Marietta street, where he will be pleased to see them.
540 apr1 d1w

THE CUT RATES.

The Latest News About the Railroad War.

Yesterday nothing especially new transpired in the war of the Southern railroads on the cutting of through freight rates. The process of underbidding each other goes at a charming speed. The list of through rates published yesterday was really higher than the roads are asking. The truth is almost any through rates can now be obtained. An Atlanta merchant a few days ago received goods from New York at such low rates that he was sure there was some mistake. He was told that his goods were brought for nothing until they nearly reached Atlanta. First class through rates are freely offered at 50 cents per hundred and some say as low as 45 cents. The old rates were $1.25. The figures may be lower still to day.

A reporter asked a railroad official yesterday "what are your through rates to New York?" "We have none," was the reply, and this is the way the thing goes. We learn that the abolition of through rates is spreading all over the south. Nashville and Chattanooga are up with us already. Macon is in a stew, and Augusta begins to be uneasy.

There was a meeting of the directors of the Central railroad day before yesterday. It was a regular meeting, but of course this live question was fully discussed. The action of this great corporation will have much to do with the settlement of the difficulty or of the final abolition of the pool, because it is the Central which will be benefitted just now by a cutting of rates. Such a policy would enable it to do the largest season for this road and break into the trade of a number of the western roads. There are several prominent railroad presidents and superintendents in Atlanta now. They are all consulting and rubbing noses, as it were, over this problem, which grows more mixed every day. The Southern railway and steamship association must, of course, meet soon to determine what is to be done in such an emergency as the present. The meeting will be held in Atlanta some time during next week. At least, this is the general expectation. There are many opinions as to the effect of the present difficulty. Many think that it will be fully healed as was the disagreement last year. Others think that this is the most serious breach yet known in the organization and it will be difficult ever again to get it into smooth working order. Every day may add some new development to this interesting war. Before it is finally settled either one way or the other there will be some very interesting facts put before the public. At present our merchants are getting out their goods cheaper than ever before and they seem serenely happy while the railroad men are in a fever and turmoil.

The Georgia Railroad.

The Georgia railroad makes a good showing under General Alexander's management for the year ending March 31, 1879. After spending sixty-five thousand dollars for steel rails and twenty thousand dollars on the freight and passenger depots in Augusta, which are permanent improvements, the net earnings over 1878 are fifty-seven thousand dollars, and this has been made, notwithstanding a falling off in the gross earnings of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

We now understand why the stock has advanced from seventy to eighty-five. Their statement indicates that the stock will be a permanent six per cent. stock, with prospects of its making something for a sinking fund, or to pay seven per cent. We shouldn't be surprised to see this staunch old Georgia railroad stock at one hundred, when Georgia state stocks are selling at one hundred and eight. This road has a fine local business, and can't be affected much by the cutting of rates. The state of Georgia owns some stock in this road. Georgians should be proud of this old reliable company.

Sunday-School Institute To-Night.

The next meeting of the Sunday-school institute will be held at the First Presbyterian church to-night. Professor Logan will teach the lesson. Rev. Dr. Heidt will conduct the review, and Professor Barnwell will lead the music. An interesting and profitable meeting may be expected.

The lesson for this occasion is from the international series for Sunday, April 6, entitled "Sanctified Afflictions," Job 33—14th to 30th verses, inclusive.

Haverly's Minstrels To-Night.

To-night the greatest minstrel show on record will appear at the opera house. Forty real live minstrels will be on the stage, full of fun and new tricks of their own as imitated by others. Everywhere they are packed houses to see the troupe. Yesterday over one hundred reserved seats sold before dinner at a quarter premium. There will be a house house to-night. The street parade will come off this afternoon.

Temperance Meeting.

Next Monday night there is to be a grand temperance rally in Decatur at which addresses will be made by Governor Colquitt and Mr. Howard Van Epps. Mr. A. G. Thrower, the apostle of temperance, will be present. There will be a strong effort to reorganize the temperance lodge in Decatur. An interesting meeting may be expected.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in doubt of its presence, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.
202 apr4 d1w fri sun wed &wlt

The Peace of a Household

Is often dependent on the culinary and domestic skill of the housewife. Ladies know this, and by using Dooley's Yeast Powder insure themselves the most perfect bread and pastry possible. Its use is economy also, for every can is absolutely full weight, and it is so strong and pure as to demand the use of a much smaller quantity than usual.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

New Novel by Wilkie Collins.

Out to-day in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type
A ROGUE'S LIFE,
By WILKIE COLLINS. 10 cents.

Out to-morrow, in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type,
THE "BAB" BALLADS,
WITH 160 COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
By W. S. GILBERT. 20 cents.

The Comic Opera **"H. M. S. Pinafore"** is founded on these Ballads.

488 A Beleaguered City, by Mrs. Oliphant.....10c
487 A Rogue's Life, by Wilkie Collins.....10c
486 Mr. Scarnthan, by Ada Cambridge.....10c
485 At Her Mercy, by James Payn.....20c
484 Her Face Was Her Fortune, by F. W. Robinson.....20c
483 Coward Conscience, by F. W. Robinson.....10c
482 The Golden Foot, by Miss M. E. Braddon.....10c
481 Vixen, by Miss M. E. Braddon.....10c
479 Cast up by the Sea, by Sir Samuel W. Baker.....10c
476 The Slaves of Paris (1st half), by Emile Gaboriau.....20c
476 The Slaves of Paris (2d half), by Emile Gaboriau.....20c
465 Monsieur Lecoq (1st half), by Emile Gaboriau.....20c
465 Monsieur Lecoq (2d half), by Emile Gaboriau.....20c
408 File No. 113, by Emile Gaboriau.....20c

For sale by all newsdealers, or sent, postage free, on receipt of price, by GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York. apr4 dlt

W. H. Brotherton's

Closing out sale is still the center of attraction to those wishing cheap goods. The sale will continue until May 1st, at which time he will tear down the old store and commence the erection of a beautiful building on the present site. Call and secure bargains before the stock is too much broken.

Card.

Mr. C. H. England takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he is located at Austell & Mangum's, 26 and 28 Marietta street, where he will be pleased to see them.
540 apr1 d1w

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
Southern Agents for the following manufacture of Watches:
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN NAT. WATCH CO.,
TIFFANY & CO.,
HAMPDEN WATCH CO.

We have the largest stock of Gold and Silver Watches in the South, and invite attention to the low prices at which these goods are offered.
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

SILVERWARE.

**Largest stock of SOLID SILVER and Plated-Silver ware ever exhibited in this city. Call and examine the new and attractive designs which we have brought out this season